

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 689.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1859.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 5d
STAMPED 6d.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL,
BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON'S Third Lecture on the PERSON and CHARACTERS of CHRIST—Subject: "Christ the Wisdom of God"—on SUNDAY EVENING, January 16, at Half-past Six.

JUBILEE.—LION-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL, WALWORTH.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing that the JUBILEE SERVICES will be held in the week commencing SUNDAY, February 13th, 1859.

Full particulars will be duly announced.
In the meantime the Committee will be delighted to receive communications from any persons formerly connected with the School either as Teachers or Scholars. It is also proposed to commence a "Jubilee Fund," for the erection of new schools. Communications and Contributions will be thankfully received by the

PASTOR,
Rev. W. Howison, 2, John's-place, Albany-road, Walworth, S.; by the

TRUSTEES TO THE FUND,
Mr. W. E. Beal, 12, Bollingbroke-row, Walworth-road, S.;
Mr. Wm. Clark, 1, Southwark-bridge-road, S.E.;
Mr. W. H. Watson, 12, Bonnyrie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.;
and by

THE SECRETARIES,
W. Harrison, 13, William-street, New Kent-road, S.E.;
G. Robertson, 4, Lower Sussex-place, Old Kent-road, S.E.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE NEW REGULATIONS relating to MATRICULATION and DEGREES IN ARTS, having now received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, will come into immediate operation. Copies of them, with a Notification relating to PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the Senate.
Burlington House, Jan. 3, 1859. W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.

ROYAL JENNERIAN and LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be held on FRIDAY, January 15th, 1859, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at Four o'clock p.m., when the Report will be read.

DONATIONS will be received by the Honorary Secretary, S. R. Bardeleau, Esq., the Vaccine House, No. 18, Providence-row, Finsbury-square; or by Dr. Epps, the Medical Director, No. 89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

Instituted May 15th, 1844.
To Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood on Liberal and not Exclusive Principles.

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this CHARITY will be held on FRIDAY, the 21st of January, 1859, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, to ELECT from the List of Eligible Candidates, TEN CHILDREN.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.
The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock punctually, when the business will be transacted, an alteration in the 18th Rule will be proposed and the Poll opened. It will close at Two o'clock precisely. Suitable accommodation will be provided for Ladies.

The Elections occur regularly on the Third Friday in January and June. Persons becoming Subscribers on the day of Election may vote immediately. Double proxies can be had at the office, or at the time and place of election. Ladies willing to solicit contributions for the Charity may be supplied with Collecting Books from the office. Every Five Guineas so collected entitles to One Life Vote, provided the money is entered in one name only.

THE BUILDING FUND.
It will be generally known that the new Asylum was opened in July last by the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle for the reception of the Family, and under the most encouraging circumstances. Still it can hardly be called our own until it is paid for; and we need several thousand pounds to secure this happy result. Indeed, it is the pressing necessity.

1. It is hoped that this claim may be met by the existing Subscribers making an extra contribution on behalf of the Charity for a year or two, and soliciting their friends for fresh subscriptions.

2. The Board propose to have a Bazaar for the same purpose in the ensuing season, and they earnestly request the best services of the Lady Subscribers in this special effort in favour of the Fatherless and Widow.

3. A gentleman of the Board has liberally promised One Hundred Guineas, provided nine others will follow his example. Two Friends have responded to the suggestion, and the Board trust that other benevolent persons will unite to secure to the Charity the benefit of this offer.

DAVID W. WIRE, Honorary
THOMAS W. AVELING, Secretaries.

10, Poultry, 21st Dec., 1858.
Office, 10, Poultry, where Forms of Applications for Candidates and Lists of Subscribers may be had, and every information on any day from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received. Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. John Cuzner, Sub-Secretary, and addressed to him at the office of the Charity.

THE PRINCIPAL of a YOUNG LADIES'

DAY and BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, is desirous of treating with some one as a SUCCESSOR, with immediate possession, in a thriving Market-town, where there is every facility for improvement, half-a-mile from a Station on the South-Eastern Railway, twenty-six miles from London. Established eight years. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply, X. Y., Post-office, Edenbridge, Kent.

CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION
(Limited), 25, Old Broad-street, London.

TRUSTEES.
Sir R. Bethell, Bt., M.P. G. Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount William Hazlett, Esq.
Bury, M.P. Henry Kingscote, Esq.
Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq. The Hon. Sir Allan Napier
The Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton Menzies, Bart.
Hugh Edmondston-Montgomery, Esq.

AUDITORS.
William Ferguson, Esq. Joseph Robert Morison, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co.

The Directors are now prepared to submit SECURITIES for LARGE or SMALL SUMS to parties desiring to make investments in Upper Canada. Among others,
MORTGAGES on FARMS, or other Freehold
PRODUCTIVE property, at the rate of 7 per cent.
DEBENTURES, Municipal or otherwise 6
GOVERNMENT, and other Provincial Stock, at current rates.

The accruing interest on which securities may be made payable at stated periods, through the medium of this Association.
The Directors will negotiate no mortgage or other securities except such as are approved by them, and have been recommended by the Local Board of Toronto, composed of gentlemen of high character and position.

Further particulars may be had on application to
JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION
(Limited).

The Directors are authorised to negotiate certain approved Municipal Debentures, calculated to yield an accruing interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per Annum, payable half-yearly in London. For further particulars apply to
25, Old Broad-street. JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

Just Published, Second Edition, price 2s.

E. MILES and SON on the TEETH.—THE LOSS of TEETH as RESTORED by a NEW and ELEGANT INVENTION, securing SELF-ADHESION WITHOUT SPRINGS, bindings, or putridious adjuncts of any kind, and without extracting roots or any painful operation. With improvements and precautionary advices, the result of thirty years active practice, most valuable to the Toothless and the Suffering.

Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 12, Canonbury-square, Islington, N.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as TEACHER in a SCHOOL or FAMILY. She is competent to instruct in the usual branches of a good English Education, with Music and French.

Address, L. E. L., Mrs. Trimmer's, P.O., Camden-town.

A YOUNG LADY, Member of a Christian Church, wishes to obtain a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a Dissenting Family, to instruct Two or Three Children (under Ten years of age). She is competent to impart a good English Education, also teach the rudiments of Music, French, and Drawing.

Address, H. G., Post-office, Market Harborough.

A YOUNG LADY, an Assistant to her late Governess for three years, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a SCHOOL. She is thoroughly competent to teach Drawing and Painting in various styles, and from Nature; able also to instruct in Music and French. The best references, &c., can be given.

Address, E. F., Post-office, Market Harborough.

A YOUNG LADY desires a SITUATION as GOVERNESS to two or three LITTLE GIRLS, in whose welfare she would take a great interest. The Advertiser is a member of a Christian Church, and undertakes to give instruction in Music, Singing, Drawing, and French, with the usual routine of an English Education. Satisfactory references will be given.

Address, Alpha, Post-office, Wells, Norfolk.

A LADY who has held a responsible situation during the last five years in two large Establishments for Young Ladies, wishes to form an immediate RE-ENGAGEMENT. In addition to the usual branches of a thorough English Education, she can teach Music, French, and Drawing. No objection to a Family.

Address, X. Y. Z., P.O., Ponder's-end, Middlesex.

A LADY of education and respectability, wishes to obtain an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to a LADY, or as Teacher of English and Music in a Family where the Children are under Twelve. Highly satisfactory references can be given.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Blackburn.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY, accustomed to Tutoring, requires a SITUATION in a Family, of Evangelical principles. Her requirements are—Music, French, the rudiments of German, and Drawing. Age, Twenty-four; Salary, Forty Guineas.

Address, B. A. Child, Chemist, Upper Norwood, Surrey.

WANTED, by a trained Certified and experienced ASSISTANT, a RE-ENGAGEMENT immediately. Excellent testimonials can be given.

Address, C. L. M., Post-office, Salisbury, Wilts.

WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT to the GENERAL DRAPERY.

Apply, D. Woodroffe, Rugby, Staffordshire.

TO SCHOOLS.—The Friends of a YOUNG

LADY are desirous of placing her in a good SCHOOL, where her Services will be considered as equivalent to her Board. She has received a sound English Education, is a good Musician, and can assist the Junior Pupils in French and Drawing.

Address, L. M. R., P.O., Ponder's-end, Middlesex.

WANTED, for the Country Drapery Trade, a YOUNG PERSON, of business-like habits, as MILLINER and COUNTER HAND. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply, stating age, salary, experience, &c., to John Jull, Draper, Staplehurst.

WANTED, a RESPECTABLE YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL GROCERY TRADE.

Apply to Mr. James Smeeton, Chandos House, Leamington Spa.

PRINCIPAL or CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

Required by a good and experienced ACCOUNTANT, desirous of removing to, or within Thirty Miles of, London, an APPOINTMENT in the above capacity. References and Testimonials of the highest respectability.

Address, Alpha, care of T. R. S., 8, Adam-street, Adelphi, Strand, London, W.C.

A GRADUATE of a UNIVERSITY,

accustomed to good society and of gentlemanly manners, who is continuing his Studies in London, would give TWO HOURS' INSTRUCTION daily in the Higher or Lower Classics, Mathematics, and Pianoforte, in exchange for Board and Lodgings in a genteel, pious Family. The highest testimonials and references of the first respectability given.

Address, H. Z., W. H. Smith and Son, 33, Union-street, Birmingham.

THERE will be VACANCIES after Christmas

in a Select and strictly private SCHOOL, chiefly intended for Orphans, Young Ladies of Neglected Education, or Invalid Health. A liberal table, home comforts, maternal care, with a sound Education, may be relied on. Masters of eminence attend.

For terms, references, &c., apply, H. P., 61, Lupus-street South, Belgravia, London.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIAL'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on the 20th instant. Terms and references will be forwarded on application.

HIGH-STREET, THAME.

Miss NICHOLS, in returning thanks for the liberal attention she has received, begs to announce that her Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 15th.

Thame, 1859.

A SOUND and LIBERAL EDUCATION

for the Sons of Tradesmen is guaranteed at ANGLESEA HOUSE, Orpington, Kent.

Apply to Mr. ATKINS for a Circular containing information respecting terms (which are moderate), references, testimonials, &c.

EDUCATION.—SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S School will re-open on the 31st of January.

Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play grounds are spacious. Two of Mr. Morgan's Pupils obtained CERTIFICATES of MERIT at the recent OXFORD EXAMINATION.

The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the Pupils whose education they promote.

MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

(PRIVATE: ESTABLISHED 1852.)

This School is designed specially for FIRST-CLASS MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION.

Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, trained to be quick at Accounts, and made to write a hand fit for Commercial purposes; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for.

The requirements of each Pupil are carefully consulted; but, besides Private Instruction, Boarders have the benefit of the public spirit and emulation of a well-supported Day School.

The Domestic Management of the MIDDLE SCHOOL is of a family character, and the accommodation superior.

The Pupils RE-ASSEMBLE for the ensuing Term, on the 15th JANUARY.

TERMS:

(Inclusive of the Use of Books, Stationery, and all Charges usually denominated extras)—
Under the age of fourteen Forty Guineas a Year.
Above that age Fifty Guineas
(Payable in advance; but Accounts are not presented until the middle of the quarter.)

The Divisions of the School Year are equal. The Holidays are Eight Weeks in the year.

Plans of Study showing the Distribution of Time, also Reports of Conduct and Application, are regularly forwarded to Parents.

Certificates and Testimonials from some of the best English and Continental authorities will be submitted by the Principal, if requested; or references given to leading firms (English and Scotch), supporters of the School.

JOHN YEATS, F.R.G.S., &c.

EDUCATION.—Under Twelve, £4 10s. per quarter, inclusive, at Mr. GARRATT'S ACADEMY, WORKINGHAM, about one hour's ride from Waterloo-bridge. References—Pupil's Parents, Ministers, and others.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on Tuesday, January 25th.

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

The Misses GEARD respectfully announce that the DUTIES of their SCHOOL will be RESUMED on Thursday, the 27th instant. An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION.—The Misses GROSER, having TWO VACANCIES, will be happy to forward Prospectuses, with list of References, on application to Andover-terrace, Shrubland-road, Dalston (within three minutes walk of Hackney Fields.)

MISS EAST'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, BRIDPORT, DORSET, possesses facilities for thoroughly acquiring the French Language, in addition to the English Course, History, and Science. There are also advantages for religious and moral culture. Terms, Thirty-five Guineas per Annum; Music Master and Drawing Mistress from "School of Design," Six Guineas each.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION. — CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, GREAT YARMOUTH. Principal, the Rev. A. T. SHELLEY. Reference may be made to the Rev. P. Smith, B.A., Mill-hill; the Rev. J. Sortain, A.B., Brighton; the Rev. H. Allen, Islington; E. Hall, Esq., M.P., Burwell. N.B.—WANTED, A RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, MAIDSTONE.

Miss DOBNEY respectfully informs her Friends that she receives, under the roof of the Rev. H. H. Dobney, a few Little Boys to Educate and Prepare for Grammar and other Schools. Terms will be forwarded on application. School will RE-OPEN on the 25th instant. Maidstone, January, 1859.

HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, LEEDS.—The Rev. Dr. BREWER, Member of the College of Preceptors, informs his Friends and the Public that his School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 1st February. The course of study includes the Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Gymnastics, beside the essentials of a sound English Education. Some of Dr. Brewer's Pupils passed at the late Oxford Examination.

TOTTERIDGE-PARK SCHOOL (N.).

This Establishment will RESUME its duties on MONDAY, the 24th January. Attendance will be given in the First-class Waiting Room, King's Cross, from Two to Four p.m. The work of the Session will begin on the following day, when every Pupil will be expected to be in residence. P.S. Pupils successfully prepared every Session for the Middle-class Examinations.

MRS. JOHN TEMPLETON'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES will RESUME after the HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, January 18. Pupils received as Boarders are treated in every respect as Members of the Family, and the Principles upon which their Education is conducted are such as may secure mental development and moral culture.

References kindly permitted to parents. Terms (which are moderate) and all other particulars may be had on application. 52, Gibson-square, Islington, London, N.

MORNINGTON HOUSE, CLAPHAM ROAD.

This Establishment, which is conducted by Mrs. and the Misses MORRIS, will (D.V.) RE-OPEN January 19th. The Education of the Pupils entrusted to these ladies is advanced with more than ordinary success. The Misses Morris have been educated on the Continent, consequently German and French are amongst the leading languages of the School. Drawing and Painting are taught in different styles. Music, &c., by efficient Teachers. The School has been established Twenty years.

An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

EDUCATION at DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED having considerably Extended and Improved the Premises of his Establishment, is in a position to receive some Additional Pupils.

In the endeavour to secure a thorough liberal and polite Education, the comforts and influence of Home are not overlooked.

Pupils receive individual attention, the number being limited. French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of an able Parisian Scholar. The Situation is admirable.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL: Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, assisted by Six Resident Masters.

PRESIDENT: W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER: S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HON. SECRETARY: Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY: Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

The Pupils will Re-assemble on January 19th.

SYDENHAM. — PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

References: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. A. Balfour, the Rev. Drs. Hedford, Burns, Thomas, and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,

CHARLTON HOUSE, PECKHAM RYE. Terms Twenty-five Guineas per annum. Situation healthy and pleasant. The system of study is well considered, matured, and practical, based on Scriptural principles, in combination with home comforts. A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. Prospectuses, with references, on application to the Misses Thomas; and at Messrs. Jarrold's, 47, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE Rev. W. G. BARRETT, and his Son

Mr. G. S. BARRETT, have commenced a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

The number of Pupils will be limited, and their instruction will comprise a thorough English Education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Mathematics, and the Applied Sciences. Terms, which are inclusive of the above Course, and references, forwarded by circular, on application.

The School RE-OPENS on MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1859.

1, Alfred-villas, Parson's Mead, Croydon.

MILTON HALL ACADEMY, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mr. J. DYER, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.

A good English Education, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences. No extras, and vacations short. Terms, 25s. per annum, washing included.

School RE-OPENS on the 17th of JANUARY, 1859.

Prospectus on application to the Principal.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE

Established 1838. Affiliated to the University of London, 1844.

The Principal receives Boarders at the College, and the Second Master at his own residence.

The Medals and Prizes of the College, and also the Degrees and Honours of the University of London, are open to all Students.

The College will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January, 18, 1859.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Hon. Sec., or to

SAMUEL SHARPE, LL.B., Principal.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES-HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

The CHRISTMAS RECESS will close on WEDNESDAY, January 12th, 1859, when all the Pupils are expected to return.

A limited number of Gentlemen's Sons are admitted at Forty Guineas per annum. No extras.

Application may be made to the Rev. Dr. Bewglas, the Principal, or the Rev. Thomas Scales, Gomersal, near Leeds.

REIGATE, HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY PARK.

Miss SWANWICK invites the attention of Parents and Guardians to her ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, in the above pleasant and salubrious locality. The plan of Education is comprehensive; accomplishments are taught by competent professors, and every care is taken to instil right principles for the formation of character. SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, January 28th. References and prospectuses on application.

LADIES' SCHOOL, NORWICH ROAD, EAST DEVEHAM, NORFOLK.

In announcing that her SCHOLASTIC DUTIES will be RESUMED 27th inst, Miss S. J. FISHER begs to state that she has VACANCIES for a few additional BOARDERS, and that it is her endeavour to impart to her Pupils a thorough English and Musical Education, with a knowledge of Modern Languages, and other accomplishments, in which departments efficient Professors attend. Terms and references on application. Private lessons in Singing and the Piano-forte.

A VACANCY for a GOVERNESS PUPIL.

THE Rev. W. BULL, B.A. (Prizeman of the

London University), SUTTON HOUSE, PRIME-

THORPE, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire, intends receiving, after the Christmas Vacation, a LIMITED NUMBER of

PUPILS as BOARDERS.

A thorough ENGLISH EDUCATION, including Arithmetic (Slate and Mental), Algebra, Geometry, Grammar, Geography, &c., together with instruction in the Greek and Latin Classics, German, and the higher branches of Mathematics. Strict attention paid to the health and comfort of the Pupils. The House is within a mile of the Broughton-Astley Railway Station. Terms to be had on application.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. Professor Gotch, M.A., Baptist College, Bristol; Rev. J. P. Murrell; Rev. T. Lomas; R. Harris, Esq.; and T. D. Paul, Esq., Leicester.

ST. JOHN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 45, BELSIZE-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, LONDON.

The system of education is such as thoroughly to prepare the pupils for mercantile or professional life, the middle-class, civil service, and other examinations, and the Universities. The domestic arrangements are those of a private family, and the health, comfort, and general welfare of the pupils are solicitously made objects of study, while their moral and religious culture is watched over with untiring zeal. Terms, Thirty, Forty, and Fifty Guineas.

References can be made to the Rev. H. Christopherson, St. John's-wood; Rev. J. C. Harrison, Camden-town; Rev. H. Batchelor, Sheffield; Rev. J. Stuchberry, B.A., Wakefield; Rev. Watson Smith, Longsight, Manchester; Rev. E. Miller, B.A., Birmingham.

T. GROSVENOR, L.C.P., Principal.

SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE, MONDAY, January 24th. Having resided abroad for several years, Young Ladies confided to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman. Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterhaut, near Breda, Holland; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., London; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the parents of the Pupils.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

This Establishment for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), offers the privileges and comforts of home combined with a careful and accomplished education, based on Christian principles. Tewkesbury is easy of access by the Great Western and Bristol and Birmingham Railways. It is also within a few miles of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Malvern, and Worcester. The house is delightfully situated, with ample accommodation for exercise and recreation.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. H. Welsford, the Rev. T. Wilkinson, the Rev. T. F. Newman, the Rev. Morton Browne, LL.D., the Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., the Rev. Charles Stovel, the Rev. W. Brock, the Rev. F. Trestrail, the Rev. J. Angus, D.D., Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq.

N.B. A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. LONG prepares for the new Oxford and Cambridge, the Sandhurst and various other public Examinations, for Matriculation, and generally for Professional and Mercantile pursuits. At the late Oxford Examination Mr. Long had a candidate in the First and Second Senior divisions. Experienced Resident and other masters, and a Training department under a lady. The situation is most healthy and select; and domestic comfort and moral and religious culture are especially regarded. Terms, inclusive, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry,

established in 1848, for Gentlemen from eight to eighteen years of age. The Academic Course is adapted to a first-class Mercantile Education, to the Oxford Examinations, and to Matriculation at the London University. The best methods of instruction and examination—the qualifications and number of the Tutors—Christian government and vigilant moral supervision—homely social intercourse and liberal domestic economy—and the beauty and healthy character of the premises, constitute this a first-class school, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and CHARACTER-FORMING education. Full Papers may be had by applying to the Director, Thomas Wyles.

THE OLD HALL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON, SHROPSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—DOCTOR CRANAGE.

TERMS PER ANNUM:—

Private Pupils, with separate Bedrooms, including all extras, except books, stationery, and personal wants 100 Guineas.

Boarders, ditto, ditto (except separate Bedrooms) 65 "

Boarders, with instruction in the usual routine of an English Education, and Latin, Greek, &c. 53 "

Ditto, ditto, for boys under Ten years of age 45 "

References are permitted to Rev. J. Jackson, and James Oliver, Esq., Wellington; Rev. F. Trestrail, Mission House, Moorgate-street, London; Rev. D. Falding, M.A., Rotherham College; Rev. J. Denham Smith, Kingstown; Rev. L. T. W. Dale, Vicar of Chiswick; Rev. Dr. Acworth, Bradford, Yorkshire.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

HAMPDEN MOUSE, BRILL, NEAR OXFORD.

Conducted by the Misses CLARKE, daughters of the Rev. PAUL CLARKE.

TERMS—EIGHTEEN GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

EFFECTS OF PURE AIR AND EXERCISE.

We have great faith in the remedial efficacy of the simple prescriptions of Dame Nature. In the science of therapeutics we consult her with more confidence than any of the medical schools in existence. Pure air and regular exercise are, in our judgment, better weapons for warding off disease from the constitution, and, in many cases, for driving it out when it has got a foothold therein, than any that can be selected from any of the *opothies* in vogue amongst us. We do no discredit to learned men who, in certain emergencies render valuable aid by their science and skill, when we say that what they can do for us in the way of preserving or regaining health, is a trifle in comparison of what we can do for ourselves in obeying the laws of our common mother. The same remark holds good in relation to religious things. It is a grand thing to be able to get away from the stereotyped forms and prescriptions of traditional wisdom, and to breathe the wholesome atmosphere of freedom, and be thrown on the necessity of daily exercise. It gives such increase of tone to spiritual vitality as, after a time, to enable the system to throw out many of its latent causes of weakness, and to recover both the strength and the bloom, the vigour and the beauty, which constitute the richest endowments of any Christian Church.

South Australia, as most of our readers will be aware, is one of those British colonies which has fully and finally emancipated its religious institutions from State aid. The effect has been sufficiently striking, and, we may add, beneficial, to justify us who took some share in promoting it, and who are labouring to bring it about elsewhere on a larger scale, in pointing to it with satisfaction, at least, if not with triumph. In regard to the provision which has been made by voluntary effort to meet the spiritual wants of the South Australian colonists, we find it stated by the Rev. T. Q. Stow, at a public breakfast given at Adelaide in honour of the Rev. T. Binney, at which the Attorney-General presided, and his Excellency the Governor, was one of the principal and one of the ablest speakers, that since the great struggle which terminated in the adoption of pure voluntarism, the population of the colony had increased sixty per cent.—the number of stated ministers had increased seventy-six per cent.—and the churches and chapels had increased a hundred and thirty-three per cent. "This," he observes, "may save from anxieties as to the result of the principle affirmed, because it shows we are really, as to religious means, gaining upon the population, and are adding to peace more vigorous Christian life—a generous, conscientious, high-minded, and large-hearted support of religious and educational institutions."

This, however, is not the special effect of what, in relation to ecclesiastical affairs we may call "pure air and exercise," to which it is our present purpose to refer. Simultaneously with the active exertions which the foregoing statistics lead us to infer, and, no doubt, greatly promoted, if not produced, by them, there has been growing up in the colony a spirit of Christian brotherhood, of mutual good-will between different denominations, and of desire for closer

and more visible union, which the visit of Mr. Binney has been the occasion of bringing to the surface in a very charming manner. The rev. gentleman, it seems, was the guest, during a few days, of his Excellency, the Governor, when he received from the Bishop of Adelaide, just then setting off on "a five weeks' tour," a long letter on the subject of Church Union, in the course of which the Right Rev. Father says, "I am truly glad that so considerable a person as yourself should, by your presence in this colony, have forced me to consider again the question, 'Why I could not invite you to preach to our congregations?'"—and in a subsequent part of the letter, he writes, "If the license of the Bishop can authorise even lay readers and preachers, how much more men, like yourself, separated to the work of God, eloquent and mighty in the Scriptures. Indeed, I do not feel sure that I should have violated any ecclesiastical law now in force in this diocese or province, by inviting you to give a word of exhortation to each of our congregations." The Governor, knowing that Mr. Binney had received a communication from the Bishop, requested permission to peruse it—and, having done so, returned it to Mr. Binney, with his own comments thereupon. In bringing his observations to a close, he says, "My life has been hitherto so much more one of action than of theorising, that, hoping to be more useful by practically doing something to effect what I recommend, than by writing about it, immediately on reading the Bishop's letter, which I did not peruse till this day, I took the first step towards realising my suggestion. As a communicant of the Anglican Church, I have signed a memorial to the Bishop, requesting his lordship to invite you to preach at one of our churches."

This memorial, initiated by the Governor, and signed by several of the most influential men, official and private, then in Adelaide, was unsuccessful. The Dean and Chapter declined taking upon themselves the responsibility of acting on it during the Bishop's absence, and Mr. Binney's arrangements would not admit of his waiting until the prelate's return. But the allusions made by several of the speakers at the breakfast already alluded to, the publication of the correspondence, and the discussion to which it has led in the South Australian newspapers, seem to have awakened quite a lively sensation in that colony. It is quite clear that the lay element of Episcopalianism there, and, to no small extent, the clerical also, are approximating *in spirit* to an equality and a cordiality between Protestant Evangelical denominations, such as would shock the sturdier prejudices of their brethren in this country, who bask in the sunshine of State privileges. For some time past, the relations of sect to sect in that colony have been not merely those of peace but of amity. More recently, a widespread desire for union, not necessarily in respect of structural organisation, but of effort and sympathy, has become well developed—and of this desire the Bishop and the Governor may be regarded as the natural representatives. The visit of Mr. Binney was not so much the cause, as the occasion, of the ferment which has been excited in the public mind on this subject. The general yearning after a wider catholicity is but the germination of the spiritual instincts of Christianity, after the repressive action of the State alliance has been happily and wholly annihilated.

That this is not *our* view of the case only, there is ample evidence in the speeches and the correspondence before us. An extract or two will help us to estimate its value. Thus the Bishop in his letter to Mr. Binney writes:—"It appears to me that in this colony we are placed in a peculiarly favourable position for considering our Church relations, because one great rock of offence has been taken out of the way—I mean the connexion between Church and State. We can approach the matters in dispute simply as questions of evangelic truth and Christian expediency. Neither social, nor civil, nor ecclesiastical distinctions interfere to distract our view or irritate our feelings. There is no Church-rate

conflict here. I have accordingly seized the opportunity of laying before you a few thoughts on the possibility of an outward fellowship as well as inward union of the Evangelical Churches, with the hope that they may suggest inquiry if they lead to no immediate practical results."

In the same spirit, the Governor, in his comments on the Bishop's letter, tells Mr. Binney, "Indeed, I consider it fortunate, on the whole, that you did not arrive here till men's minds, having become reconciled to the abolition of State-aid to religion, had begun to feel the necessity and probable advantage of a very different aid—namely, that which might be derived from greater unity of action amongst themselves." So in his speech at the breakfast, we find the Hon. Charles Cooper declaring "Christian union can only exist where liberty exists," and, "In South Australia, every law by which Christian union was formerly sought to be compelled, but by which it really was impeded, is done away—and all are able to co-operate in Christian effort for the common good."

See the results upon Christian character of a clear and bracing ecclesiastical atmosphere, and of that healthful exercise which self-support imposes as a necessity! How the atrabilious temperament gives place, under its genial influence, to cheerful self-respect, and a loving interest in others! These men fought hard enough for their State-aid and their political ascendancy—and they were beaten. But the blow which shattered their idol disclosed to their wondering sight a store of riches which that idol had only served to conceal. So it will be here at home when the time comes. We anti-State Churchmen are the truest friends of the Church.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

SUCCESSFUL CONTEST AT WOOLWICH.—The two days poll for a church rate terminated on Wednesday. When the poll closed on the preceding evening the votes recorded were exactly equal—namely, 363 for each. The Town-hall was crowded with ratepayers, and the announcement of this result was loudly cheered by the anti-rate party, as on former occasions when a poll has taken place, a rate has been obtained by an overwhelming majority. Considerable dissatisfaction appeared to prevail from the fact that a large number of votes were refused by the chairman on the grounds that the parties claiming to vote resided in a portion of the parish which had been formed into an ecclesiastical district, under the Marquis of Blandford's Act. The Rev. F. Tuffield (Congregational minister), and other ratepayers, addressed the assembly, and urged the necessity of vigorous exertion in order to defeat the rate. A meeting of the anti-rate party was held on Tuesday evening, and it was resolved to use every legitimate means to obtain a majority against the rate at the adjourned poll. At five o'clock on Wednesday, when the poll finally closed, the Town-hall was densely crowded, and the reverend chairman, amidst the most tumultuous applause, announced the following as the result of the contest:—"For the rate of 2d. in the pound, 591; against the rate, 702; majority against the rate, 111. The chairman immediately left the hall, and it was then unanimously resolved that the chair be occupied by the Rev. J. Carlile, LL.D., (Congregational minister), who, in a brief address congratulated the ratepayers upon the victory achieved, and expressed his opinion that after an agitation of many years' duration, the question of church-rates had been settled in Woolwich for ever. One of the churchwardens (Mr. Jolly) is an opponent of church-rates."

DR. LUSHINGTON'S RECENT JUDGMENT AND THE SMALL TENEMENTS ACT.—An impression appears to prevail, that the judgment recently pronounced in the Court of Arches, in the St. Neot's church-rate case, has the effect of restoring the competency of small occupiers, whose rates have been compounded for, to vote at vestry upon Church-rate questions. Dr. Lushington's judgment—as will be seen from the extract we subjoin—does not really touch this question. He, in fact, decided only that the Church-rate could not be compounded for in the case of small tenements, and be made payable by the landlords, but must still be paid in all cases by the occupiers themselves. The right of the occupiers to vote depends, not upon this, but upon the construction to be put upon Sturges Bourne's Act. This the Queen's Bench has lately decided to be, that Poor-rate payers

only are entitled to vote, and until this decision is overruled such must be taken to be the law. We have never been quite satisfied with the decision, the injustice of which is obviously more glaring now that the class who by virtue of it are deprived of their franchise, are still declared to be liable to the payment of the rate; and we shall not be sorry to have the question raised, whether a decision so unjust can really be the law.—*The Liberator*.

PEASE v. SHAFTO AND OTHERS.—This case of appeal against an order made in May, 1858, by the justices at Bishop Auckland petty sessions on Joseph Pease, Esq., (late M.P. for South Durham) for church-rate levied in the parish of Brancepeth, has excited considerable interest in the county, and was fully expected to come on before the Durham Quarter Sessions on the 4th inst., having been twice adjourned, and the churchwardens having expressed their determination to have the "pound of flesh," which in this case meant 30*l.* odd. However, it appears that at the eleventh hour their courage failed, and they declined to support the order, which consequently fell to the ground; the appellant at the same time generously consenting to bear his own costs.

CHURCH-RATES AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On the 6th inst. Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington, was summoned before the magistrates by the churchwardens of St. Helen's, Auckland, for 8*l.* for church-rates due. Considerable interest was manifested in the case. Mr. Proud appeared for the churchwardens, and Mr. R. B. Gibbs for Mr. Pease. After some legal points had been raised and disposed of, Mr. Gibbs said there were a number of cottages entered in the name of Mr. Pease, which ought to be entered in the names of the occupiers, to which Mr. Proud replied that Mr. Pease paid poor-rates for these very cottages. Mr. Gibbs: I think after the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have agreed that Dissenters should not be compelled to pay, I think it is very ungracious of the churchwardens to bring us here. The Bench: It is the law, and we have only to administer it. It was decided that the houses are held by Mr. Pease, the occupiers being his servants. An order was then made for the amount. Isaac Wood was also summoned for 6*l.* 4*d.*, church-rates due in the same township. Mr. Vitty proved having called for the amount several times, but could not get it. Defendant: I never refused to pay it, but I never saw him at my house. Ordered to pay the amount, and 5*s.* costs. There was also another summons against Mr. Pease, for 5*s.* 4*d.*, for Church-rate due in West Auckland. Mr. Proud appeared for the wardens, and the case being similar to the first one, an order was made for the amount. In the next case, Mr. Pease was summoned by the churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Auckland, for 6*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, amount of rate due in 1856; and for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 1857. Mr. Gibbs believed in this case the churchwardens were out of court, for according to 11 and 12 Victoria, sec. 11, chap. 43, it is provided that the complaint be made within six months of the time when the rate was demanded. This defence was urged before the Shrewsbury magistrates, and they agreed to it. The case was then taken to the Queen's Bench, before several of the judges, and they decided that the magistrates were right. The magistrates decided that the act had not been complied with. The case was dismissed.

CHURCH-RATES, MARDEN.—Mr. S. Jones, of Hereford, was a few days ago summoned before the magistrates of that city for non-payment of 10*s.* 1*d.*, the amount of a Church-rate duly levied upon him as occupier of a farm at Marden. Mr. Gwillim, on behalf of the defendant, objected to the validity of the rate, and read from a treatise on the law of Church-rates, which held that the mere expression of the defendant that he contested the validity of the rate was sufficient to make a cessor of any proceedings before magistrates. Mr. James said that was not sufficient to satisfy the law; it must be shown that the defendant had some *bond fide* reason for his objection, otherwise a mere colourable objection might be passed off upon the magistrates. After a long conversation, the bench made an order for the payment of the rate and costs.

ILLEGAL CHURCH-RATES AT HOWDEN, IN YORKSHIRE.—Summonses for non-payment of a rate having been served upon four inhabitants of this little town, the anti-rate party has lately summoned a public meeting for the same evening. Notwithstanding the short notice, a large number of persons assembled in the Milton Room, and the Rev. G. Richards was called to the chair, and delivered a very able and temperate opening address. Three resolutions were proposed and seconded and unanimously adopted: the first condemning Church-rates as unscriptural and unjust; the second expressing sympathy with the persons summoned and a determination to aid them in resisting the rate; and the third giving a pledge to oppose the laying of the rates at the next vestry meeting. A liberal subscription was entered into for the defence fund, and a committee appointed to watch the progress of events and to make all necessary arrangements for contesting the rates in future. On the following day there was a great crowd to hear the case before the magistrates. The persons who had received the summonses (Mr. R. Ostler for 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. R. Brown, for 1*s.* 4*d.*, Mr. D. Foster, 3*s.* 10*d.*, and J. Wright, 17*s.* 10*d.*), with their solicitor, Mr. Wainwright, were early in attendance. The case of Mr. Brown was taken, and Mr. Banks, the churchwarden, gave evidence as to the laying of the rate. After obtaining the assent of the magistrates to the whole of the four cases being decided by this one, Mr. Wainwright made a brief, but forcible speech for the defence. He characterised the whole of the

evidence for the prosecution as a pack of rubbish, there had been in reality no rate made, neither had there been any legal demand of it from Mr. Brown; he would not make any merely technical objections, but, passing these, he objected altogether to the validity of the rate. After a brief consultation, Thos. Clarke, Esq., gave the decision of the bench. He would not enter generally into the question of Church-rates. They would ere long be discussed by a higher tribunal. He must say, however, that the mode of proceeding with respect to them in Howden was illegal from beginning to end. The book produced by the churchwardens was no rate-book at all. The authority of the magistrates in the matter was therefore entirely done away with. He cited the important case of "The Queen v. Nunneley," and then stated that the whole of the summonses must be dismissed. This decision was received with applause which was at once suppressed.—*From a Correspondent*.

THE VICAR OF ST. HELEN'S ON THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Last month a public meeting of the Liberation Society being held at St. Helen's, and Mr. Carvell Williams, the secretary, having attended as a deputation and delivered a lengthened address, the Rev. Dr. Carr, the vicar of the parish, announced that he should deliver a lecture in reply.

This he did on the evening of Thursday week last, in the Town Hall, when there was a large attendance, including the leading men on both sides. We give an abridged report of the proceedings from the *Liverpool Courier*, a Conservative journal.

The Rev. Mr. VALLANCE, who was in the chair, thought that no greater blessing could be conferred on a nation than a connexion between Church and State. The duty of the State decidedly was to give every assistance to the Church which could possibly be given—he meant by the Church not anything local—but the duty of the State was to give every assistance that it could in furthering the true religion as it had emanated from our Divine Saviour. On the occasion of the former meeting the contrary doctrine was insisted upon—the separation of Church and State—a doctrine which, he need not repeat, he totally disagreed from. He thought the greatest possible benefits had resulted and must continue to result from this healthy union. The union did exist, and God forbid that he should ever live to see a disunion, as it would be one of the greatest evils that could be inflicted upon a Christian country. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. CARR, in commencing his lecture, said he was always sorry to occupy such a position as that, but he must plead as an excuse that he stood upon his defence, in defence of that which was as dear to him as life, because he believed it to be identified with the cause of truth and of God, and he stood in defence of the church of which he was one of the unworthiest ministers; but he felt that when an aggression, which had proceeded from an association whose centre was in London, and whose plan of operation was to carry the war against the property of the Church of England into every parish in England, he said he should be unworthy of the name he bore and the position which he held if he was ashamed or afraid to stand forth in defence of what he believed to be the truth. (Hear, hear.) There had been a formal declaration of war proclaimed against the Church of England, nominally against her property, nominally against the paltry sum of about 350,000*l.*, which was paid in the shape of Church-rates—one-tenth portion, or 35,000*l.*, only of which, according to the statistics of Sir Robert Peel, was payable by the gentlemen who had made all this outcry. But the real question was the existence or the non-existence of the Church of England in this country. (Applause.) Mr. Williams—who was well up in his subject—kept very wide of figures and statistics. He had spoken of the separation of the Church and State. What was the connexion between Church and State that these people so loudly complained of? Wherein was the Church connected with the State that Dissenters and other bodies were not in the same, or almost in the same sense, connected with the State? He believed when persons spoke of the connexion between Church and State they would be speaking more properly if they called it the protection which the State conceded to the Church. Then, again, he asked, what did the State give to the Church? Tithes? No; there they were mistaken, the State never gave the Church tithes. Church-rates? No; the State never gave the Church rates; the Church did not hold her tithes and rates or any other of her property from the State, but they were the voluntary gifts of the owners of the land, who gave them more than a thousand years ago. Mr. Williams also made use of the extraordinary statement that "God's truth is strong enough to take care of itself without the intervention of the secular power." Nonsense! rampant nonsense! as he would prove in two minutes. He supposed Mr. Williams admitted that the eighth commandment was "God's truth;" but would Mr. Williams write above his door, "Thou shalt not steal," and leave his door open for thieves and robbers to go into, or would he have recourse to "God's truth" to protect him, "without the intervention of the secular power." Mr. Williams told them that the Church rates were an impost and a tax. [The Lecturer proceeded to endeavour to disprove this and to show that they were property. He also referred to Lord Robt. Cecil's oft-quoted return, to show that Church rates were refused in only five parishes out of every 100.] The Church of England, according to government statistics, represented 70½ per cent. of the population of England, and 84 per cent were married

in the Church of England. And what had the Church been doing since the beginning of the present century? 3150 churches had been erected, at a cost of eleven million pound sterling, and the free sittings for the poor were 798,608. Now this, he contended, was a poor man's question; the Dissenters followed the market, and the consequence was that as districts became poor, they were abandoned, and the only person to look after the poor was the Church of England clergyman, so that it was essentially a poor man's question. But the liberation party told them plainly that church rates and tithes were not the sole question, but that they were only making this the excuse for further aggression on the constitution. They said it was impossible now to stir up liberal feelings amongst the Liberals, in regard to political questions, unless they stir their political feelings on church grounds. Was that honest? don't let them fight under false colours; don't let the Church liberation man come down from London, talking about their consciences, but let them say that it was not a church question, but a political one. Supposing these gentlemen were successful in abolishing church rates and tithes, would they be satisfied? It was not merely a church-rate question, but a church question too, and the meaning of it was that they wanted to sweep away the whole property. (Hear, hear, hear.) In conclusion, he said their opponents believed their cause to be just. He had no reason to believe that many of them (he wished he could say all) conscientiously thought their view of the question to be correct. They (the Church of England) were also conscientious, they believed they had truth on their side, they believed they had God's blessing on their side, they believed—and it was not in the spirit of vanity that they pointed to it—that no other institution on the face of the earth was doing so much for this country as the Church of England, which these gentlemen were trying to put down. They had facts and figures for this statement. We stand, then (he concluded) upon our Zion, we tell the enemy to go round about her, mark well her bulwarks, we believe that God is in the midst of her, we trust in him; the Lord of Hosts, we believe, is with us, and the God of Jacob will be our refuge. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Carr and the chairman, and it was announced that Mr. Carvell Williams would be invited to deliver a Lecture in reply to the Doctor—an announcement which was loudly cheered.

THE MILTON CLUB.—The *Patriot* reports that there is a probability of the club being continued, with some modifications.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, in a letter to the *Record*, states that it is simply and altogether false that he has ever believed, or avowed his belief in the Seven Sacraments.

MISS SELLON AND DR. PUSEY.—Mr. J. S. Sellon has written to the papers authoritatively contradicting the report of a marriage between his sister and Dr. Pusey.

STATE-AID TO RELIGION IN TASMANIA.—From recent files of Tasmanian papers we learn that a Bill to abolish State-aid to religion has been thrown out in the Assembly on the motion for the second reading.

THE MISSIONS TO ROME.—We learn from good authority that Sir Moses Montefiore has declared his willingness to go to Rome, in order to present to the Pope in person the memorial praying for the restoration of the boy Mortara to his parents, and that Lady Montefiore will accompany him, should her health permit of it.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

PROPOSED SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN NEUCHÂTEL.—The late Constitutive Assembly of the canton of Neuchâtel resolved, with fifty-one votes against forty, that the principle of a union between Church and State shall be excluded from the new constitution. A special law will regulate the relation of the State to the religious denominations.

AN ADMISSION FOR MR. DUNCOMBE.—At the annual meeting of the "Society for the Restoration of Churches for the people," held at Manchester, on the 6th December, the Hon. Colin Lindsay said that, "according to law, the whole area of the parish church was as much the property of the parishioners as the market-place in a town was the property of the townspeople."—*Liberator*.

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, before the provincial tribunal of Genoa, presided over by the Chevalier Malaspina, a girl twenty years of age, named Catherine Lavezzaro, was accused of having clandestinely baptised a Jew child named Leon Levi. She was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty crowns, with six months' imprisonment in default of payment.

OPPOSITION TO SCRIPTURE READERS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—The Rev. D. Knolls, Incumbent of Fitzhead, and the Rev. R. T. Mills, Vicar of Halse, have published a protest "against the intrusion of unauthorised teachers, under the sanction of the Scripture Readers' Society, into their parishes, not only without their permission, but against their consent."—*Bath Journal*.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A subscription has been commenced at Great Yarmouth by the parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Hills, Bishop Designate of British Columbia, with the view of establishing in the new diocese a permanent memorial of the esteem which they entertain for him. The subscription already exceeds 200*l.* The Bishop will be accompanied on his departure for his diocese by twenty missionary clergymen.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE LITURGY.—The Rev. C. H. Davis, of Nailsworth, is writing a series of letters in the *Record*, advocating the revision of the

Liturgy. He "at present," he says, confines himself to five points. These are, doing away with the Apocryphal Lessons, the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed, the "regeneration" statements in the Baptismal Service, the Absolution clauses, and certain portions of the Burial Service.

SECESSION OF A LIVERPOOL CURATE TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—The Rev. Arthur G. Marshall, late curate at St. Matthias's Church, in Liverpool, last week wrote two letters to his incumbent, the Rev. Philip Hains, one dated January 3, and the other January 4, in the former of which he stated that the views he held were inconsistent with the spirit of the Church of England, and that, therefore, he could no longer hold the office of a clergyman, or receive "wages" which he could not conscientiously earn; and in the latter informing Mr. Hains that since the preceding day he had become "a Catholic."

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—The Emperor gave the representatives of the Protestant bodies a most gracious reception on New Year's-day, and it is believed he intends to take these matters into his own hands. The Minister of Public Worship and Instruction has also intimated that arrangements are being made to hear the grievances of Protestants at headquarters, and no longer leave them to the arbitrary decision of préfets and bishops. Perhaps the Emperor is little aware how greatly such a measure will tend to conciliate the good will of many both in this country and the United States to his Government.—*Letter in the Times.*

THE CATHOLICS AND THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Professor Hoppus thus states the final decision of the Committee of the London University with reference to the Catholic Colleges:—"After carefully considering the reasons urged by the Catholic gentlemen, both in writing and by word of mouth, the committee see no ground for altering the arrangement of subjects, as it now stands in the revised scheme for B.A. examinations. No objection derived from grave considerations of principle, appears to them fairly merited by the extent and character of the change now proposed; while the objections of detail, arising from the established order of teaching in the Catholic Colleges, admit of being removed by accommodating regulations on the part of the colleges themselves."

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY ON TRACTARIAN INNOVATIONS.—The Bishop of Salisbury has given his opinion on some innovations in the parish church of Sherborne—innovations made by the vicar against the wishes of the majority of the parishioners and of the lay-rector—in a letter to the vicar. The points in dispute are:—

1. The placing of flowers on the communion-table.
2. The placing of candlesticks on the communion-table.
3. The use of ecclesiastical processions.
4. The intoning of the service ordinarily, and the use of choral service on Sundays and Christmas-day.
5. The turning to the east at unusual times, as, for example, at the prayer before and at the blessing after the sermon, and at the Communion Service.
6. The precedence given to members of the choir, in their surplices, in the administration of the Holy Communion.

Of these matters the parishioners have complained in a memorial to Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury; and he has replied in a letter to the vicar. He says that no reasonable man could maintain that "there is any immediate connexion between the alleged practices and obedience to the Bishop of Rome." He thinks the opposition arises from a dislike of change, a conviction that changes should have the assent of law, a dread of unreality and outward forms. Taking these feelings into account, he orders that no more flowers be placed on the altar, because they give offence. He will give no order about candlesticks—they have the sanction of law, but on introducing them the feelings of the congregation should be taken into account. As regards ecclesiastical processions, he states the rule of the diocese, but thinks the use of them at Sherborne exceptional. The charge of intoning is denied, and the bishop gives no order. The choral service, he recommends, should only be performed once on Sundays. The choir should not have precedence at the communion-table; and Mr. Harston is to give up the practice of "turning to the east at unusual times."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. CHARLES FINNEY, Professor of Oberlin College, United States, has, we learn from the *British Standard*, arrived in this country.

THE HALIFAX LECTURES.—The Rev. W. Walters commenced a new series of Lectures last Sunday afternoon, taking for his topic, "A new way of paying old debts." The hall was filled as on all former occasions, and the lecture was listened to with the deepest interest. The present course continues to the end of March.

PRESENTATION, SOUTH SHIELDS.—A social tea-meeting was held in Wallis-street Congregational Chapel, South Shields, on Tuesday, December 21, on the occasion of the Rev. D. C. Rowe leaving the town (having resigned his charge over the church assembling in the above place of worship), when various addresses were delivered; and a purse of 15*l.* was presented to him, collected in the church and congregation, expressive of their respect and confidence.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—On Wednesday, December 29th, a meeting of the male teachers trained by the Congregational Board of Education, was held at the College, Homerton. In the morning Mr. William Rutt, hon. secretary, presided, and, after prayer by Rev. William Fox, an address was delivered by the Rev. Frank Soden, on

the teaching of Christ as a model to the teachers of the young. In the afternoon, Samuel Morley, Esq., treasurer, presided, when various questions relating to the interests of teachers, and the increased efficiency of schools, were discussed. In the evening, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A. principal, presided, and the subject of school methods formed the subject of conversation.

CONISTONE, LANCASHIRE.—On Monday and Tuesday, January the 3rd and 4th, the Rev. John Myres, late of Horton College, was set apart to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in this place. On the Monday evening a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. Daniel, tutor of Horton College, the Rev. W. Walters, of Halifax, and other gentlemen. On Tuesday at noon the service was commenced with reading and prayer by the Rev. F. Perkins, of Ulverston. The Rev. C. Daniel then delivered the introductory discourse, after which the Rev. T. Taylor, of Tottlebank, asked the usual questions, and offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. W. Walters gave the charge to the newly-ordained minister. In the evening the Rev. C. Daniel read and prayed, and the Rev. W. Walters preached a sermon to the people, on their duties to their pastor, to one another, and to the world. All the services were well attended.

HERSHAM, ESSEX, SURREY.—On January 4, an interesting meeting was held in the Independent chapel in this place. From a report made by the pastor, it appears that since January 1, 1858, a new gallery for the Sunday-school has been erected, and various extensive improvements effected, at a cost of 31*l.* 16*s.* By the liberality of the church and the generosity of distant friends, the whole of this amount has been raised. This church has been founded by the present pastor, the Rev. A. E. Lord, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. The church is now in a position to maintain their own pastor without further help from the society. A series of resolutions was moved by Benjamin Scott, Esq., City Chamberlain, and seconded by James Dams, Esq., Esq., late of Sydney, and supported by Joseph Maitland, Esq. Devotion was conducted by Mr. Maitland, and afterwards a very excellent and impressive address was delivered by Mr. B. Scott, on the nature, the right objects, and the advantages of Christian zeal.

NORLAND CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.—The congregation for which this chapel is about to be erected held a tea-meeting in their temporary place of worship on the 3rd inst. About 150 persons sat down to tea, and others came in afterwards to the public meeting. The general proceedings were commenced with singing and prayer, the pastor, the Rev. John Stent, presiding. An address, full of animation and of sympathy, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paddington, after which the collecting books, which had been given out in Oct., were brought in. The moneys collected, and the promises made during the course of the evening, amounted to 150*l.*, thus raising the fund for the new building to 700*l.* Addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. Bird, of Kensington, and by three or four members of the church and congregation. It was announced that in all probability the building of the chapel would begin some time in the next month. Since the formation of this church, on the 1st of August, twenty members have been added to the number, and several others are about to be united to the fellowship. The congregations have been uniformly good, and the services successful. There is every reason to believe, that with a larger chapel and in the more central situation which is the site for the new one, the congregations will very much increase.

THE SUNDAY EVENING SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday the second of the new series of Westminster Abbey services took place in the nave of the venerable building which was filled with visitors. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon of St. Albans (Dr. Anthony Grant, vicar of Romford), who selected for his text the 11th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel 1st, verse—"And it came to pass that as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord teach us to pray." At St. Paul's Cathedral the preacher was the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., canon of the cathedral, and the well-known incumbent of St. Pancras. The attendance was larger than ever, and hundreds were turned away from the doors unable to gain admission. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the lessons were again read by the Dean. The *Times* reporter says that from the position of the reading-desk the effort of the minister who intones the prayers to make himself audible "is like a man shouting across the Thames." Mr. Dale preached from Isaiah lx. 1, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come." There was an increased attendance at Exeter Hall on Sunday evening, the body of the Hall being well filled, and only some of the back seats on the platform and gallery being unoccupied. The congregation consisted chiefly of artisans and their families; but even the smock was not absent, and so far the patrons of these services have been successful in drawing to them those whose presence is seldom or never seen in the regular parochial churches. One great benefit of the services is the opportunity they give for the distribution of sound and stirring tracts which are placed on the seats and carried away by the members of the congregation to their several homes. The Rev. Thos. Nolan, B.D., minister of Regent-square Church, preached; the Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A., incumbent of St. Bartholomew, Gray's Inn, who was to have officiated, being unable, through illness, to fulfil his engagement. The rev. gentleman selected for his text the 2nd chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, verses 11, 12. At St.

James's Hall the sermon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. The service was very largely attended.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH SPECIAL SERVICES.—The series of special services for the working classes, commenced at the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields on Monday evening last, were brought to a close on Friday evening, after crowded congregations on each evening. The services, which were under the auspices of the London Diocesan Home Missions, have been very numerously attended, and the invitation "to come in your working dresses" was pretty generally responded to. The Lord Bishop of London preached the sermon on Friday, from Gen. iii. 19, and the announcement that such would be the case caused the sacred edifice to be filled in every available spot. In a statement of the results of these services, drawn up by the Rev. A. W. Thorold, the rector, we learn that there were 1,500 persons present on Friday, thus described—"1. All St. Giles's turned out. 2. The church as full as it could hold; all the doorways and middle aisle blocked up with persons standing, and many had to go away. 3. Every variety of the labouring class was here this evening. The clergy-men who preached on the four evenings preceding Friday, were the Revs. C. Molyneux, A. Boyd, J. H. Gurney, and E. Bayley.—*Record.*

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONS.—In compliance with a circular addressed to the officers of County Associations and other ministers and friends, a conference was lately held at the Congregational Library, to consider the best means of rendering the connexion between the Home Missionary Society and County Associations more intimate and efficient. A paper was read by the Rev. George Smith, which he had prepared as requested by the Special Committee of the Home Missionary Society; and the Conference, after full discussion, adopted a series of resolutions, of which the following are the principal:—

That it is desirable that the County Associations should be invited to nominate one or more delegates, to act as their representatives on the direction of the Home Missionary Society, and that Special Meetings of the Town and Country Directors should take place, at least twice in every year.

That it is desirable to keep the management of the Home Missionary Society distinct from that of any other organisation, and to secure for it the undivided services of a competent Secretary, with an adequate salary.

That it is not desirable to include London within the sphere of the Home Missionary Society's operations, but that means for the evangelisation of the Metropolis should be undertaken by some other organisation, between whose directors and those of the Home Missionary Society there should be a distinct understanding as to the limits of their respective fields of labour.

That it is desirable that evangelists and itinerants, together with pastors, should be employed by the Home Missionary Society.

That without interfering with any existing arrangements, it is desirable, to place candidates for Home Missionary labour under the training of pastors of churches, who will freely employ them in open-air and village preaching during the period of their residence under their care.

THE MISSIONARIES FOR CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICA.—The actual date of their departure from Cape Town has not transpired, but, from the correspondence, it would appear that it was considered expedient that their large party should divide, and traverse the desert in two separate bands, our veteran brother Moffat, Mrs. Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. John Moffat, and Mrs. Livingstone, started in the early part of September, and they were shortly afterwards followed by Mr. and Mrs. Helmore, the four younger missionary brethren and their wives. The best concerted plans are however liable to be disarranged by events against which no foresight can adequately provide. The customary mode of travelling in the interior of South Africa, as our readers are aware, is by means of waggons drawn by oxen, and the purchase of the requisite number of cattle for the conveyance of so large a party, and of their supplies, constituted one of the heaviest items in the expenses of their outfit. We regret to state that within five or six weeks after the missionaries left Cape Town, and when making for Beaufort, so fearful a mortality prevailed among the oxen that Mr. Moffat and his party were obliged to procure mules to enable them to continue the journey, while Mr. Helmore's party suffered still more severely, and were under the necessity of making a large purchase of fresh oxen to repair the ravages which disease had made among them. To add to these difficulties, war and drought had produced great scarcity in the interior, and Mr. Thompson, apprehending that the brethren would have no means of obtaining corn, had adopted the precaution of forwarding several casks of flour to overtake them on the journey. With the exception of these misadventures, our missionary friends were, we have every reason to believe, prosecuting their journey in comfort, and we may hope ere long to receive the announcement of their safe arrival at Kuruman.—*Missionary Chronicle.*

Correspondence.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Committee Offices, 25, Boulevard-street, E.C., London, January 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The ministers or the deacons of the Baptist and Independent churches in England and Wales, will have received, some time since, a circular, with schedules, on the business of the Royal Commission on Education, requesting certain particulars relating to the condition of the day and Sunday-schools connected with their respective churches. Will you allow me, through your columns, to request those who may not have returned the schedules with the information required, to do so with as little delay as possible? The committee are anxious to complete their labours, and having engaged

to make their report within a specified time, it is necessary that all the schedules should be now in their possession.

Allow me to add that the returns that are being collected through the agency of the committee are required, in addition to any returns that may have been made to her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners.

Should any not have received the circular and schedules they will oblige by making immediate application for them to the above address.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

S. MORLEY,
Chairman of Committee.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The *Adelaide Observer* contains a lengthened report of the proceedings at a public breakfast in that city given to the Rev. Thomas Binney in anticipation of his early departure for England. On the previous Sunday he preached twice to overflowing congregations. The *Adelaide Register* reports that "the congregation consisted of members of nearly every separate religious denomination." At the breakfast on the following Wednesday at White's Rooms, Mr. R. D. Hanson, Attorney-General, occupied the chair. On his right was his Excellency the Governor, and on his left were Lady MacDonnell and the guest of the day, Mr. Binney. There were about 300 ladies and gentlemen present. The Chairman opened the proceedings in a hearty speech, highly eulogistic of the guest of the day, and explained that his Excellency the Governor would have taken the chair, but that it was thought better that a person like himself, who had been connected with Mr. Binney at home, should do so.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, however, made the first speech after the President, and addressed himself to a special topic: "The visible progress of Christian union in South Australia." In the course of his remarks the Governor said:—"So far as the Anglican Church was concerned, there was an increasing union between its members, produced by changes in the details of its local constitution, and the closer relations thereby cemented between the clergy and the laity. He was unwilling to speak as to other churches, with the progress and organisation of which he was not so well acquainted as with those of his own. But if Mr. Binney had been so observant as he believed he had been, he could not have travelled through the colony without noticing the pleasant intercourse which took place between the members of the various Reformed Churches existing here. Still while much had been done he did not say that much did not still remain to be accomplished." His most earnest wish had always been and still was, to assist every effort to effect a closer union of Christian labour between his own and all sections of the Reformed Church, provided their respective organisation remained undisturbed. (Hear, hear.) That was an alliance which Mr. Binney's visit might, perhaps, be useful in promoting, and was a change by which there might be brought about a closer community of labour where there already existed so perfect a community of faith. (Hear, hear.) Thus there would be a more hearty co-operation in all our Protestant missions, in our schools, and he might say in our pulpits. (Applause.) This brought him to one point specially connected with the topic of which he was speaking, viz. the visible progress of Christian union. And here he would have to refer to Mr. Binney, and to use eulogistic language in reference to that gentleman which he would rather not use when he was present, but he was obliged to do so because Mr. Binney's high qualities formed a portion of his argument. The case was this: a minister of the Gospel, holding in all essential points the same doctrine as his own Church—a minister possessing eminent talents, and one whose fame had preceded him—arrives in the Colony, and many members of the Anglican Church naturally desire to hear him preach; but although his doctrine was the same as that of their own Church, there nevertheless existed a usage—a despotic tradition—a supposed law in that Church, which prevented its members from hearing Mr. Binney within the walls of an Episcopalian church. Now, he did not think any complete Christian union in the labours common to all would be possible, so long as a restriction like that existed. (Applause.) He was most desirous, on principle, to abolish such a restriction, and as it was necessary, whenever a step was to be made in advance, that somebody should take the initiative, he had done so by putting his name to a memorial which had been addressed to the Bishop, requesting his lordship to invite Mr. Binney to preach in one of the Episcopalian churches in his diocese.

Sir CHARLES COOPER also spoke to the subject of Christian union. He expressed full concurrence in the wish that Mr. Binney should preach in the pulpits of the Episcopal Church, but said he had not signed the requisition to the bishop because he doubted if his lordship had the power legally to comply with its prayer. He hoped the visit of their respected friend, if it did not prove the commencement of a new era in the religious history of the colony, might have the effect of leading them on in the right way, and of causing them to join hand in hand, and increasingly work together.

The Rev. T. QUINTON STOW spoke to the subject of "Civil and Religious Liberty as existing in the Colony," and delivered a very interesting and eloquent address. He could not but think it was a good thing their friend Mr. Binney had not arrived in the colony some eight or nine years before. Such

a storm raged then as great men might stand against without suffering, but against which he confessed that little men could not. Like the storm of pelting hail of the day before, which it was scarcely possible to face, it drove. There was thunder, lightning, blasts of wind, hail, and all that was disagreeable. Happily Mr. Binney arrived, when all was calm, and there was not a ruffle on the surface of the religious circumstances of the colony, and he could sail along the bosom of the lake fully enjoying himself. They had peace, they had it still, and he believed they would continue to have it. (Cheers.) Indeed, that morning they had something better than peace—they had Christian union. (Applause.) The population had increased since the great struggle, which ended in pure voluntarism—60 per cent.; stated ministers had increased 6 per cent., and churches and chapels had increased 33 per cent. This might save from anxieties as to the result of the principle affirmed, because it showed they were really, as to religious means, gaining upon the population, and were adding to peace more vigorous Christian life—a generous, conscious, high-minded, and large-hearted support of religious and educational institutions.

The Hon. S. DAVENPORT, in speaking to "the importance to these colonies of the visits of ministers of religion, of men of science and literature," made reference to the absence of all necessity there was for proving the truth of the sentiment which had been placed in his hands, since they had had it practically illustrated in Mr. Binney's visit; for undoubtedly that gentleman had been the means of infusing fresh life among them by the sermons he had preached and the lectures he had given.

The Rev. J. GARDNER and the Rev. Mr. INGRAM spoke to the same sentiment.

Mr. BINNEY rose amidst great applause, and made a long and very interesting speech, from which we select the following passages:—

HOW MR. BINNEY CAME TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

"I should be exceedingly happy if a voyage, which might be looked upon as an accident, and not at all projected, may turn out to have such issues that it may be almost considered providential. I had no idea of ever seeing Australia when I was first taken ill, suddenly struck down, utterly unable to read or write, or face a congregation, or attempt anything of a public nature. I travelled upon the Continent, went up the Rhine, I went to Malvern, underwent the water cure, got roasted and burned, sat upon a chair with a lamp under me until I was hot, was then tumbled into a bath, and three pails of water thrown over me while in full perspiration. (Laughter.) I went through all this and got no good, and it struck some of my friends that a visit to the other side of the world might be of service to me; and as I felt an interest in Australia, it would at least effect a thorough change in the circumstances and associations of life. After a great deal of delay, I consented; and I shall be glad when I go home if I can produce such an impression upon ministers of different denominations as to induce them to come and pay you a visit also. (Applause.)"

POPULAR ENGLISH PREACHERS.

"I should like that Dr. McNeil, of the Episcopalian Church, with his earnestness and power of bringing vividly the vital truths of religion before men's minds; or such a man as James Hamilton, of the Presbyterian Church, with his beautiful imagery and touching and affectionate address; such a man as Mr. Stoughton, or Newman Hall, or Baldwin Brown, or Mr. Punshon, an eloquent and powerful man of the Wesleyan body; or Brown, of Liverpool, who has such an immense control over the working classes; or Mr. Spurgeon, of whom you have heard so much. (Applause.) Now it is as an extraordinary phenomenon I am disposed to look upon Mr. Spurgeon; I never came in contact with him to observe him closely; but I think he is a very wonderful and extraordinary young man. It is wonderful that a man so young should exert such a power over the public mind and retain it so long. I hardly know how to account for it. There is something in his youth, something in his magnificent voice—he stands up and his voice issues out and fills the largest places without effort. There is something in his idiomatic, racy phraseology—something in the fluency of his speech and familiarity of his illustrations—something in a good deal of what men call assurance, a calm self-confidence that enables him to say what he likes, when he likes, and how he likes. There is also something in his sarcasm upon the character and doings of other ministers; and something in his rather high doctrine. I cannot but think that he has been raised up by God providentially to do a great work. I heard him three times, and could not help wondering how the illogical commonplace which I heard could produce such a great effect. Yet there was the great fact; his sermons read a great deal better than my impressions upon hearing him led me to expect."

"There is a most extraordinary movement now taking place in our fatherland; I cannot but think that young man, under God, has a good deal to do with it. Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral are now open upon the evenings of Sundays, where large crowds assemble, not to hear the music, nor to listen to the singing of the anthem, but for purposes of worship. Those grand venerable edifices—structures which people thought would die of dignity, which were conducted with such decorum and regard to etiquette—are now thrown open to the great mass of the people to hear the preaching of God's Holy Word. That is the great fact, and shows that whatever men say about the priesthood of literature, or the press taking the place of the pulpit, there is something in religion still. I wish to give the

press all possible respect. I look upon it with veneration, for I have had something to do with it; but the pulpit has not lost its power yet. It would be something indeed if such a man as Mr. Spurgeon could be induced to pay you a visit."

MR. BINNEY'S IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

"It may be a satisfaction to you to know that I did not come to Australia to get materials to write a book. I am not taking notes of any of you. I therefore can merely glance at anything which obtruded itself on my attention while my mind has been occupied with other and higher things. Feeling by God's blessing more energy than I had, I used the time in doing what I could, in visiting our own churches, and in preaching in others. I had no time for your statistics or your politics, and can only give to you some of my passing superficial impressions. Well, I arrived at the Port of Adelaide, and had the pleasure of seeing three old London friends who had come by train, walking along to meet me—a very welcome and exhilarating sight. We came by the railway. What is that? I inquired. Christchurch and the Bishop's house beyond. What is that? The Methodist Chapel with two pinnacles. And what is that with a spire? That is Mr. Gardner's Church, the Free Church of Scotland—it is the only spire in Adelaide. But (said Mr. Binney) my friend is shorn of his glory now. (Laughter and applause.) There is another spire now, and a taller one. Then I came to the railway station, and I was driven, as it was Sunday morning, towards Freeman-street Chapel. What is that? I inquired. Government House. And this? The Parliament House. And that with green blinds? The Bank. We got into King William-street. I thought it a wide, airy street, with something continental about it, with its wideness and lightness. What is that? I again inquired. Oh, that's another Bank. What's this? Pirie-street Methodist Chapel. And this at the corner? Oh, that's another Bank. Dear me, said I, how appropriate to a land of gold, the biggest and the best houses are Bank, Bank, Bank. I got to Freeman-street Church, and must say that, outside, it is not up to the time and the age. (Applause.) I dare say it was a very good thing when erected, but while it has been standing still, society has progressed, and opinions as to ecclesiastical architecture have advanced and gone past it. Inside, however, all was gratifying. A good and intelligent congregation was assembled, and my own associations with the place, for I had collected years ago 300*l.* or 400*l.* to assist in erecting it, were further associated permanently in my mind with the first minister set apart in my own place of worship for special mission into this colony, then in its earliest infancy. I don't like to say too much in the presence of his successor, whom I found officiating; but both in the devotion and in the argument and power of instruction there was that in the pulpit which would have met the taste of any congregation, however devout, or however intelligent. (Applause.) I have taken several journeys. I have been to the North along the Gawler Plains, up to Angaston and across to Kapunda. But I could not get to the Burra. I was obliged to be content with the minor exhibition of your mineral wealth and the working of it, in what I saw at Kapunda. I have been down to the South, through Happy Valley, Morphett Vale, and Willunga. I have been to the Square something—Lady MacDonnell tells me the Square Waterholes—and so on to Port Elliot, across to Strathalbyn, and down to the town of Wellington. You have no idea what that suggests to the mind of an Englishman, going to the town of Wellington; but when he gets there it is a different matter. I have been across the Murray, through the kindness of my friend Mr. Davenport, who took me to spend a day upon his run, and we attained a position where we could see both Lake Albert and Lake Alexandrina. My friend had driven me there in a tandem, and we expected to come back in the same style, but the first night the horses bolted, and they have never been heard of since. Well, the consequence was that it only gave me a little more experience of South Australia, as I had to return, and we were obliged to take the mail-cart, travelling the first fourteen miles before breakfast, and then fifty miles from Wellington to Mount Barker. I assure you that some part of that road did hint in a gentle way that we were neither travelling upon the roads of England nor upon your own railway; but I must not go minutely into those matters. I was glad to see wherever I went so much of the land subdued and thoroughly under cultivation. Farms and sections everywhere cleared and bearing promise of the full harvest. I was glad to see that magnificent property up at Angaston. Mr. Angus and I are fellow-townsmen. I knew him forty years ago, when he was a young man, and I a lad of the same town. You may suppose that there was a good deal of interest in my visit to that splendid domain. In travelling about the thought has struck me, in looking at this magnificent country, all this was, very little more than twenty years ago, the run of the savage, his trail and his lair. Although I could not but feel a pang for the disappearance of the native, I thought it right that you should take possession of the property, with your hearts and hands directed by your intelligence, to use the rich materials of that earth which God has given you. It is like that described in the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy as a land of vines, fig-trees, and olives, and out of whose hills you may dig copper. And it is fit for you, with your intelligence, understanding, and capacity, to carry out God's great idea of the capabilities and great blessings of the earth."

VOLUNTARISM AND INDEPENDENCY.

"The voluntary principle, religiously and fully understood, means not only support, but extension; not only the payment of my own priest, but the duty

of extending and enlarging the kingdom of God, and of carrying out the missionary duty laid upon God's Church. (Hear, hear.) Let us remember another thing. We must not confine the voluntary principle within any one particular form of ecclesiastical discipline. They are two very distinct questions, but sometimes, because certain particular bodies have been forward in advocating the one idea, it is supposed that the idea is identical with the particular ecclesiastical policy for which they are distinguished. Now the voluntary principle is not Independency, although Independents as such have been forward in maintaining it. It can be maintained, it must be acted upon, and it has been acted upon by all churches, whatever their form. I am a heretic among my own people; I take the liberty of being the hardest thing in the world, an Independent among Independents—(a laugh)—I take the liberty of having, and upon proper occasions uttering, my own thoughts. I think that there are some forms of church government, which by aggregation can carry out the principle much better than where every little separate society supports and exists by itself. That may do very well in large and populous towns and cities, but that will not do in little villages and outlying districts, where there is a scattered and sparse population. The consequence is that we Independents have to supplement our own system, by doing that which is not recognised in our theory. What a mercy it is that men are not always consistent with themselves, and that churches as well as men are not always consistent! We all try to supplement that which we have by something which the theory does not recognise."

CHRISTIAN UNION.

Having stated his sentiments on the free Christian communion of all evangelical denominations, Mr. Binney proceeded:—

"Now, this is what I advocate; and this, perhaps, is the only spot upon earth, or in the British Empire, where the experiment could be suggested, or where there is a possibility of carrying it out, or where the Governor of the colony could with propriety come forward and give utterance to the sentiments you have heard this day. (Immense applause.) It is a distinction, and a great one, to be such a community, to take the lead, as you have already done, with respect to the legal and secular enactments doing away with other acts which touch the religious life of communities. It is a great thing to have a clear stage, and to stand as an example to all the world in respect to Church action. Now I beg it to be distinctly understood that I have had nothing to do with, and was not in the slightest degree cognisant of, the movement to which his Excellency has referred; since it has been referred to, I make no hesitation in saying that I had the happiness and honour of receiving from the Bishop of Adelaide a very long, a carefully-written, and very admirable letter upon this very subject, and that I have the copy of another letter which he wrote to a mutual friend, in which he said he had been putting before Mr. Binney's mind the possibility of Church union and fellowship, so far as occasional communion was concerned, and the interchange of pulpits; and asking the question whether the want of this was to go on for ever, and become the fixed condition of the Church. It appears that I made the remark that I thought in this colony there was a fine opportunity of throwing off in some degree the traditions of the old land, and where our fathers had been mistaken, and they were not always wise any more than being always foolish. I believe in the wisdom of our ancestors as well as in their follies. I don't mean the traditions of the English Church only; the different sects are as tied and bound by usages and customs—it is the condition of all of us—it is incident to humanity—like our own forefathers, who were compelled to build churches in back lanes, and without conspicuous fronts, until they became traditional as the proper architectural type of places of worship. (Hear.) The first step might be a manly recognition of each other as churches and ministers, and an interchange of services. The letter I received from his lordship is, I must say, an interesting and admirable document, although it does not come to the distinct and particular conclusion which I would desire—but there it is. To my surprise I read in the newspapers of the effort that was being made, and that his Excellency had headed the document to be presented to the bishop. Now it so happened that I received the bishop's letter while paying a visit to his Excellency. His Excellency said if I thought it proper he should like to see it. The letter was written in such a form, and with such care, that it struck me the bishop must have meant to have published it; at least I thought it could do no discredit to him, or dishonour to me, to show it to his friend the Governor-in-Chief. I said to the Governor, we ecclesiastics of all sorts are in danger of looking at things in a narrow point of view. We are fettered in various ways; and if your Excellency has no objection, I should wish you, in reading his lordship's letter, to give me your thoughts on the subject, for I should like to have an idea as to how intelligent laymen look upon this matter. Upon the Monday morning I received the bishop's letter and one of his Excellency's, and in the presence of his Excellency I will say that his letter is admirable in sentiment, expression, and argument, and placed side by side with the bishop's, does not suffer a jot. Now, I may say that his Excellency mentioned to me that the dean and archdeacon had expressed the feelings that it would be a good thing for these two letters to be published. I took the liberty of writing to the archdeacon to know if he was in a position to tell me whether I might publish the bishop's letter. [Here Mr. Binney read a letter

from the archdeacon, saying that he had no authority to sanction the publication of the bishop's letter, although he believed his lordship was prepared to see it in print, but he did not contemplate that in writing it. The writer repeated that it was his opinion and the dean's, that the publication of the letter would do good. Mr. Binney continued]—I passed that letter with the pencil note, to his Excellency, 'Could I act upon this?' He replied, 'I should think so, and would recommend it.' (Hear, hear.) Now, unless I can have a guarantee from these gentlemen, and from the dean and chapter, if you will, that they will not consider me doing a dishonourable thing, or that they will keep me right with the bishop, I shall not feel at liberty to act without his lordship's direct permission. I confess that if the step had been taken, if the bishop had acted according to what he says in his letter, that there would be no impropriety here, as the Act of Uniformity is in some degree relaxed. If he had acted upon it, and not merely invited me, but if I had been asked in a representative capacity to utter a word of instruction and exhortation in that building, would I not have done it? (Applause.) I should have felt that it was a great fact, a step in advance in the right direction, and a fact that would act upon men's minds in the old country; for I find in one of the papers that came by the last mail there is a suggestion that some of us should preach in St. Paul's. (Great applause.) I think if the step had been actually taken that great results would have come out of it; but I see that it is one that should be taken with great caution and deliberation, and not upon the impulse of any individual."

A PARTING WISH.

"I have had great pleasure in my visit in South Australia. I have come in contact with all ranks and conditions of men. I have received great kindness from his Excellency the Governor, and I have formed many friendships in many parts of the colony. As you have through Mr. Davenport kindly expressed your good wishes towards me, I beg to reciprocate those good wishes, I wish you every blessing, material and spiritual, every blessing in both worlds. I wish you may be directed and guided for the best in your institutions, political, social, and religious. And I trust the results of my visit may not be suffered speedily to die away, and especially that one of the results may be that as you have the high honour of having given religion, as a whole, a free stage, I pray that you may also have the honour of speedily taking the first step in promoting that Christian union which will be so advantageous to the whole world, and, especially so to God's Holy Church."

The meeting immediately broke up.

MR. EDWARD MIALl AT BANBURY.

On Thursday evening Mr. Edward Miall addressed a crowded meeting of the electors and non-electors of Banbury in the Town-hall. When he came upon the platform, attended by a number of his leading supporters, he was greeted with loud and repeated applause. Among the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded we observed present Messrs. E. Austin, H. Austin, G. V. Ball, Head, Dods, H. Walford, J. Ball, T. Railton, Claridge, Henderson, Everitt, J. Fisher, J. S. Whittem, B. Gardner, W. P. Payne, W. Cubitt, J. Harlock, T. Stephenson, J. Cross, V. Ball, R. H. Snooks, J. H. Durran, J. G. Walford, G. B. Crickett, T. Wells, J. Whitehorn, T. Watkins, T. Orchard, J. Lambert, J. R. Smith, T. Kinglerlee, Jos. Scarsbrook, J. Osborn, J. Thompson, W. Shilson, G. Grant, T. Wheeler, E. Heath, G. Macklin, J. Prosser, J. Cave, T. Walker, W. Perry, R. Smart, W. Reeves, W. Beale, J. Mold, R. Grissold, T. Colegrave, W. Rowles, J. Poulton, S. Carpenter, W. Goodway, S. Carter, J. Shepherd, G. Freeman, E. Busby, G. Washbrook, T. Tarver, A. Taplin, J. Adkins, R. Taylor, R. Brummitt, W. Walford, W. Bricknell, Chas. Bartlett, W. Herbert, H. Mason, C. Pearson, and others.

Mr. Alderman Goffe was called upon to preside. He said he felt very unfit for the discharge of the duties of the office on that occasion, and the meeting must, therefore, not expect much from him, but on the other hand he should expect much from them, and felt sure that they would give Mr. Miall a patient hearing. It had been stated to him that Mr. Miall had retired from the contest, but that seemed to have been a wrong report. ("Hear," and cheers.) He might just remark that he hoped whatever gentleman should become member for Banbury he would use his best endeavours to obtain for the country a good and cheap Government. (Cheers.) Regarding the present meeting, he would urge all there to conduct themselves with such propriety as to show that if they had not the suffrage now they were worthy to possess it.

Mr. MIALl, who on rising was received with great applause, proceeded to say:—

Gentlemen, our chairman talks about being unfit for the performance of his duty; but I think that he has given to you just the advice that is most adopted to the present occasion, I have not the slightest fear, on my own part, but that the inhabitants of Banbury will conduct themselves as intelligent people. So far as I

have made acquaintance with them—and I confess that that acquaintance has not been of long duration—I have found them to be a people who have a mind of their own, and a people who are disposed to allow other people to have minds of their own. (Hear, hear.) And this is just the sort of constituency that any man may be proud of addressing. On this account, and on this account chiefly, I am here this evening—to say a few words to you respecting matters that it was impossible for me to address you upon when I was last here, and I trust and believe that you will give me a fair and indulgent hearing, with the full reserve on your part—those of you who are electors, that you will exercise your own judgment upon what is addressed to you, and give your vote according to your conscience. Well, gentlemen, I trust that it is not altogether incompatible with the position in which I stand, to wish you—opponents and friends alike—a happy new year. I do not know any good reason why differences of opinion upon political questions ought to breed social discord in our relations with each other. I do not intend, I won't say to indulge—because it would be no indulgence to me—but I do not intend to breathe a single syllable that shall be disrespectful to those who are my competitors. They have just the same right as I have to stand before this borough as candidates for the suffrages of the electors. And so far as I am personally concerned, I have not in my knowledge a single fact that would lead me to regard their candidature as in the slightest degree inconsistent with their position. Under these circumstances I wish at the very outset to say thus much; I will be no party in this or in any other election to put neighbours further at variance than their difference of political opinion has already put them. (Cheers.) I know not any good reason why you should not live in good neighbourhood, and in the exercise of all kindly feelings towards one another, even though your votes are recorded for different persons, and may be for different principles. There seems to me to be an essential want of rationality in those individuals who carry their political enthusiasm into the region of social strife. I wish that each of my competitors, whatever may be his political sentiments, may have just the same fair hearing as I ask for myself. I want no favour; I would deprecate anything like disfavour to those with whom I compete—I count them not opponents. But I say you, the inhabitants of Banbury, have a duty to perform, and that duty I do trust you will perform in the exercise of your own conscientious judgment. (Cheers.) When I last had the honour of addressing you my anxiety to put you into possession of my views on most of the leading political questions of the day, precluded me from dwelling at any great length upon that which is the most prominent and the most urgent of them all—I mean the question of Parliamentary Reform. (Hear, hear.) If, however, I passed over that subject somewhat hurriedly, as I confess I did, it certainly was not because I did not attach to it great importance; on the contrary, I believe that there is no process through which a nation can pass in its political capacity so critical, so full-fraught with future weal or woe, so worthy of impressing every member of the community with a deep and solemn sense of his individual responsibility, as that of, if I may so describe it, casting its skin. It is one of those natural processes, which a free country like ours can scarcely avoid, and which if it could, I think it would not do wisely to avoid, at least until it has done growing. (Hear, hear.) Institutions, gentlemen, like clothes cease to answer their main purpose when they cease to fit. It is perfectly preposterous to tell us, as some statesmen have done of late, that our political garments have lasted a good while, that they have been very serviceable to us in times that are gone by, and consequently that we should desire no change. I admit the facts—I deny the inference. The Reform Bill of 1832 was unquestionably a glorious suit when it was new—not because it was new, but because it fitted the political stature of the people at the time. But, gentlemen, the people of this country at that time can scarcely be said to have advanced far, in a political sense, beyond the period of childhood, and accordingly the Grey Cabinet, like a wise and prudent parent, substituted for the child's coat and bare legs and socks, a boy's jacket and trousers. (Cheers.) Since then the country, like a lad, has advanced far on towards the period of manhood. In respect of population, of wealth, of intelligence, of the means of intercommunication, of refinement of character, of political self-appreciation and self-command, the growth of the country since that period has been wonderful, and we have to take into consideration this growth. We feel that the boy's jacket, in consequence of our growth, has now become something like a strait-waistcoat, that our arms and legs are left bare by the clothes that we have, and that our shoulders and waist are so entirely confined that anything like free movement is altogether difficult, and even when it is possible it is nevertheless painful; and we think it is too bad when we ask for a suit better adapted to man's estate that the serviceableness of the old garments should be cast in our teeth, as though that which suited us very well when we were just four feet high should be equally adapted to our measure when we are close upon six. "Child," says some politician of the day "the clothes that you have on, have worn marvelously well, they have been very serviceable to you, they have kept you warm and decent for a long time past; no clothes could have done better, why do you want to change them?" This seems to be merely adding insult to injury. We want something larger simply because

we have grown larger. We want it for the sake of our self-respect, because conscious as we are of the manhood that is budding within us we are ashamed to go about in the habiliments of a boy. We want it for free and easy movement. We cannot put forth half our energies now either in Parliament or in the constituency without danger of a split. We are obliged to screw ourselves along with infinite precaution, balancing ourselves, now on this side and then on that, according as Whig or Tory chances to be uppermost, and reach all our ends by circuitous or zig-zag approaches. We want this change also for the sake of our safety, because squeezed up as we are, like the little dog described by Washington Irving, whose tail curled up so tight that it lifted him off his hind legs (laughter), we are afraid of being toppled over altogether should some commercial tornado catch us, or some neighbouring nation give us a rude shove. These are some of the reasons—obvious enough one would think—why we desire a change of clothes, or in other words why we desire such an enlargement of our political institutions as will adapt them to the now fully developed manhood of a great nation. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, although in setting forth to you the reasons that influence us in desiring a House of Commons better fitted to the advanced state of the people, I have likened Reform to an exchange of an old suit of clothes for a new one, I think that I may take the liberty of returning back to the figure with which I first commenced, in order that I may give you my views of the critical process to be passed through before that change can be effected. Having regard to that process I should say that our ideas might be more correctly expressed if we were to speak of the nation casting its skin. For it must be remembered, gentlemen, that although our present representative system is shrivelled and cracked, and dead, yet that which we now have has been one of the most important organs of our national political life for a long time past. We cannot shuffle it off as easily and as painlessly as we could divest ourselves of worn-out attire. The process is always attended with more or less fever in the blood. That which is decayed cannot be separated from that which is vital without doing temporary injury at least to some of the living parts. (Cheers.) Too much violence at such a time may be productive of irreparable mischief. We shall have to struggle, and to struggle hard, no doubt, but it will be all the better for us hereafter if we see to it, that our struggle be not a blind one. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, as I have already intimated, when we are upon the eve of this great political change electoral duties ought to be discharged with a conscientious and solemn sense of individual responsibility. You, the electors of Banbury, are called upon by the occasion to contribute the best you can towards the pacific and satisfactory solution of the problem before us. The matter which is to be discussed next session, the political conjunctures to which that discussion will probably lead, the great importance that may attach to a single vote, the frequent need that there will be of discriminating between the showy and the solid, of learning how far we may go, and when and where we should stop, will require all the knowledge, all the judgment, all the experience, all the wisdom tempered by conciliation, that the best of us can give; and you, gentlemen, will not be acting up to the demands of this occasion, unless your choice of a future member be regulated by a simple regard to the public good. (Applause.) It is under the force of this conviction that I would wish to expound to you those principles in the light of which I should feel it my duty to form my judgment of any bill for Parliamentary Reform that may be laid before Parliament during the next session. It will be for you to consider whether those principles are such as you can approve. Will you be good enough, then, to bear in mind, that I am not now about to sketch a form of representation which might commend itself to my own mind as abstractedly the most perfect. When I was last here I told you what I should prefer,—manhood suffrage (applause), vote by ballot (hear, hear), and a re-distribution of seats, which will give such an approximation to equality of constituencies as would secure for the majority of electors a majority of members. (Applause.) But what I want to go into with you now is not what you or I should prefer as being in our judgment the most conformable to our political ideas, but what, if the offer were made to us, we should think it worth our while to accept. I want to see if we cannot agree upon two or three criteria, which may be applied, and safely applied, to any Reform Bill that may be laid before Parliament, in order that we may test its substantial merits. I believe that in describing such criteria or tests, I shall far better enable you, the electors of Banbury, to understand what would be my conduct as your representative—supposing that I should have the honour of attaining to that position—than from any amount of clap-trap, or any laboured exposition of abstract principles. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, the first thing to be done with any Reform Bill that may be laid before Parliament is to get at the heart of it, to see whether it really means what it says. (Hear, hear.) The descriptive title of the bill will no doubt be, "A Bill to Amend the Representation of the People in the Commons' House of Parliament," or something to that effect. That will be the purpose of the bill, as seen upon the face of it. But you must be aware that in legislation, as in other matters, the face does not always express the heart. It will be the primary duty of the people's representatives to see that the spirit of the measure, as gathered from its provisions, is in harmony with its professions, as set forth in its title. They will have to scrutinise every clause of it, and endeavour to ascertain whether those clauses have been framed with a simple and direct view of getting at, by means of our electoral machinery, the real opinions of the majority of the country. (Cheers.) Because this is what we set up representative institutions for—that they may easily, surely, and continuously express the sober, dispassionate, common-sense judgment of the great body of the people as to the mode in which they will have the affairs of Government to be carried on. I can easily imagine a Reform Bill startlingly liberal in some of its provisions, the hidden design and the certain effect of which would be to produce a House of Commons at utter variance with the political sentiments and opinions of the people.

(Hear, hear.) And this is the great danger that we have to guard against most vigilantly—namely, a dazzling hocus-pocus—a fly so like the fly we are in search of that we shall hastily snap at it, but which will yield no satisfaction to our desires, but, on the contrary, put a hook through our nose—an apparent concession to a popular demand, covering an increase of power to party cliques and coteries. (Applause.) Now, I fancy we shall be all agreed that if we are driven to that extremity that we have to choose between the one and the other, we should prefer to have a moderate measure that is thoroughly sincere and sound, to a larger measure that is deceptive and rotten. (Hear, hear.) This seems to me to be the natural conclusion to which any men would come who have common sense. The more ingenuity there is displayed in the construction of the bill the more reason we have to suspect that there is some trick. (Hear, hear.) Our object, if we be sincere, is simple and plain, and the way to it, as pointed out by our forefathers and confirmed by our own experience, is direct enough. Do we really want to get at the mind of the community by means of our electoral machinery? That is the question. If we do there can be no very great difficulty about it; but if we only want to make believe to do, then there must be no end of clever contrivances, in order to effect the object. (Applause.) This is the first criterion that I would apply to any bill that comes before Parliament for the purpose of giving to us an amended representation. The end of it ought to be *bona fide* representation; not seeming representation, not partial representation, not balanced representation, far less misrepresentation, but a true representation of the prevailing sentiments of the people. (Hear, hear.) I would scrutinise every clause of the measure and endeavour to see its obvious fitness to secure that result. Let the quality of the measure be good even although in quantity it may fall somewhat short of our expectations. Nothing can be more dangerous to us, or to the aristocracy of a country, than a magnificent hoax: its success would be very short-lived, and the reaction from it would be fearful. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But then, gentlemen, do not mistake me. I do not believe that a small measure of Reform, however sound, would answer the purpose. I am quite of opinion with Lord John Russell, that this country cannot afford a revolution once every ten years. The bill that is about to be laid before Parliament ought to be large enough to render utterly unnecessary any further organic change for at least a generation to come. (Hear.) No considerable class, intelligent enough, at least, to take any interest in politics, ought to be left by it in a state of justifiable dissatisfaction. (Applause.) This seems to me to be the dictate, not so much of courage, as of prudence; for be assured nothing is so likely to defeat itself in a matter like this as over-caution and timidity. Just consider, gentlemen, for one moment, the problem that is given you to solve. You have to frame representative institutions that shall easily and effectually give expression to the political conviction and sentiments of the people of the United Kingdom, for, say thirty years to come. You are bound to take the future into the account, as well as the present—(hear, hear)—to strike an average between what is required at the present moment and what will be required when those who are now children amongst us will have grown up to be the active spirits of the age. (Hear, hear.) I want you to take into your view the immense improvement that has been effected amongst the people, social, intellectual, and moral, since the passing of the last Reform Bill. (Hear, hear.) I ask you to consider what are the agencies that are now at work, and that have been for a considerable period at work amongst us, to equalise social advantages, to promote the spread of information, to bring mind into contact with mind, to produce and to sustain an interest in public affairs, and to create, I may add, a sense of self-respect in all classes of the people? (Applause.) We have now a net-work of railways covering the entire surface of the country, and everybody enlarges his ideas, and rubs away his local prejudices more or less by travelling. We have telegraphic wires, along which every political event of any moment is flashed in an hour or two into every district of the realm. (Hear, hear.) We have cheap newspapers, within, I may say, daily reach of almost every working man, conducted with the utmost propriety, and with extraordinary talent. (Applause.) We have myriads of schools always at work, always increasing in numbers, rapidly improving in quality. We have immense branches of manufacturing industry, employing millions of hands, requiring discipline as well as toil, sharpening the faculties, teaching the utmost precision and care, opening up to the work-people distant glimpses of science, and cultivating everywhere a regard for order. We have Crystal Palaces and people's parks to excite and to refine taste, and to promote the healthful and innocent recreation of the people. All these agencies are actively and unceasingly at work amongst us, and are progressively exerting a more and more powerful and extensive influence. The change for the better that has been wrought amongst the people by these and similar agencies since 1848 will probably be surpassed by that which will be apparent in the people in 1868, or ten years hence. (Applause.) Now, looking at all this—putting together the actual and the probable, the present and the future, I say that it will be an unstatesmanlike blunder, at such a conjuncture as this, to attempt to smuggle through Parliament a little bill of Parliamentary Reform—(loud applause)—a measure squared to meet the wishes of old politicians, just passing off the stage, rather than to cover the wants of a population growing in all the qualities that can adorn and enrich our national life. (Applause.) Therefore, gentlemen, I am dead against all chaffering and huxtering with worn-out political factions. (Hear.) I would rather be guided to my decision by a broad and comprehensive view of existing facts. (Applause.) This is not a time when we ought to be paralysed by frightful stories of the first French Revolution; we have a different kind of population to deal with—different in race, different in religion, different in training, different in circumstances, different in habits—a people who have already earned our confidence, and will repay our generosity. (Applause.) I want institutions that will adequately represent their wishes. We are not called to legislate for Frenchmen, nor for Germans, nor for Americans, but for Englishmen—for Englishmen as they are, and as they are likely to be; and I for one would prefer to win their voice and their heart for the constitution rather than to mollify the wrath or hush the fears of our West End clubs. (Applause.) I believe that the great interests of the country will be far more safe in their hands than in the hands

of any mere Cabinet followers of either party. (Hear, hear.) This, then, is another criterion by which I would judge of the Reform Bill that is to come. Its breadth should have some proportion to the existing state of facts; by that, rather than the self-interested tattle of cliques and coteries it should be measured; and it should correspond in greatness with the greatness of the occasion. (Applause.) I come now to the third condition which would be required of any Reform Bill to satisfy me, and it is the only remaining one which I think it necessary to trouble you with on the present occasion. I think that any bill for Reform that demands and deserves the support of Parliament should be sufficiently well considered in its scope and its provisions, and sufficiently in harmony with national feeling, to ensure the approbation of the great bulk of the community. (Hear, hear.) It would be false policy for us to insist upon carrying a bill which would require, in order to its success, several years of out-door vigorous agitation. I think it is highly probable that the present House of Commons will refuse to sanction any measure such as the country will expect, and such as, I think, the country has a right to expect—(hear, hear)—but that is of very little consequence; those gentlemen may be sent to the right-about at any time. (Laughter.) There may be an appeal to the constituencies; and, of course, in a matter of this importance there will be. Now, I think it will be the dictate of political wisdom that we limit our demand for the present to what we have reasonable ground for supposing that the constituencies of the country, taken as a whole, would approve. By pressing for more, we give great advantage to the enemies of Reform; our extravagance will only put into their hands a leverage by which they can bring about a great reaction. A reasonable exercise of self-restraint will constitute our very strength. We have powerful opponents with whom to deal; let us not add to their power by driving over to them all those who cannot go quite so far or quite so fast as we ourselves are prepared to go. (Applause.) I must say that the conduct of the unreformed in this kingdom up to the present time has been truly admirable. They have not failed to tell us what are their wishes; but they have nowhere, that I am aware of, intimated that they will not receive a fair instalment towards the realisation of them. If they can obtain three quarters of a loaf, I think they are everywhere disposed to accept it, rather than to go without bread. (Applause.) Gentlemen, these are the general principles that would guide me in judging of the character of any Reform Bill that may be laid before Parliament next session, and I must confess that I should like to be able to give my judgment about that Reform Bill. (Applause.) At any rate, whether I have to do so simply by my vote, or by my voice, or by my pen, these are the general and leading principles by which I should be guided. The bill that shall have my sanction shall be sound and sincere, in contradistinction to that which is flashy and unreal; it shall be large and comprehensive, in opposition to that which is trivial, paltry, and temporary; it shall be practical rather than visionary and wild. In my soberest judgment I hesitate not to declare that the grand principles that have been announced as constituting the basis of the bill to be brought forward by my friend John Bright—(loud applause)—with the provisions of which I am acquainted, but I am not at liberty to make them public, in my conscience I believe that that bill will answer all the requirements that I have this evening laid down. (Applause.) Having acted in harmony with the hon. member for Birmingham from the first mooted of this question up to the present time, I should consider it an honour, side by side with him, to fight out the battle of reform on the floor of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) And having mentioned his name, will you indulge me, gentlemen, with just a few minutes hearing, whilst I say a few words—for I cannot repress the feeling that rises up within me—respecting that most remarkable man. (Cheers.) I do not agree in all the opinions of Mr. Bright. I cannot always surrender my reason and conviction to his logic; but this I will say, that of all the eminent public men of the present day, John Bright deserves best of his countrymen, and has received the least. (Loud cheers.) Of his power, the power of his oratory to take hold upon the public mind, it were quite superfluous to speak; it is everywhere recognised, because it is everywhere felt—felt as well in the Senate as out of doors; but what man has displayed in his labours for the public good more zeal than he? What man more industry? What man more self-sacrifice? They call him a demagogue. Did ever man more grandly stand alone than he did, when he thought that the passions of his countrymen were hurrying them into a most unnecessary war with Russia? (Applause.) They say he is un-English. Did ever man labour for more truly English objects, even at the peril of his life? Cheap bread for his countrymen, free navigation, untaxed newspapers, good government for India, and, last but not least, Parliamentary Reform. (Applause.) This man, whom no prospect of office, no popularity with the multitude, no aristocratic blandishments, not even his European fame, can tempt to belie his own honest convictions—we Englishmen ought not to allow his reputation to be hunted down by anonymous detractors, who no more bear comparison with him than the laughing hyena will bear with the lion. (Applause.) I rejoice, gentlemen, that to so large an extent the cause of reform has been entrusted by the people to his hands. He, at least, will not betray you into the hands of the enemy. (Applause.) There will be no fear of jugglery where he is concerned. He is not the man to be cajoled or bullied into a surrender of his trust. (Hear.) Therefore I am not surprised that many of those who write for a portion of the press—the portion which I should call the factious press of this country—briefless barristers, hungry ex-placemen, whipper-snappers fresh from the university—should howl in chorus at him, as dogs bay the moon. (Laughter and applause.) He has far too much conscience and too little pliancy for them. Palmerston is a great deal more after their ideal. But, gentlemen, history, I think, will tell a very different tale, and will point back to him as a proof that in an age abounding with political humbugs and shams, it was possible to be powerful and yet true—to hold fast by principle, and yet achieve great results for the country. (Applause.) I think, gentlemen, that what I have laid before you this evening, taken in connexion with the principles that I expounded to you when I was last here, must have given to you a tolerable faithful representation of my political principles, and the mode in which I should seek to ad-

vance them in the House of Commons. Now, let me come to the present position of affairs. I want to say one word or two to you respecting the views I hold of the relationships that should subsist between the represented and the member. I have been invited, as you are aware, to become a candidate for your suffrages, and I have declared by public advertisement that I am such a candidate. I have no purpose to serve, save the advancement of principles to which I have been fondly attached since I exercised my reason. With the opinions that I hold, any remote prospect of office would be ridiculous, and consequently I am not under the temptation of submitting myself to the claims of those whippers-in in the House of Commons, who are the medium of communicating the will of ministers to those members who may be called unattached. I have no further desire, as I have said, to represent Banbury than as I think I could serve Banbury and the country by such representation. (Loud applause.) I shall not be at a single farthing's expense. It is not my intention to canvass for votes. If you have the slightest disposition to avail yourselves of my services, all I can say is, that I shall be happy to render them. But I cannot forget, gentlemen, that there are two other candidates, professing very nearly the same principles as myself. ("No.") There are two gentlemen in the field, who are professing somewhat nearly the same principles as myself—Liberal principles. Well, here we are, at this critical juncture, when any defeat, even at Banbury, of Reform principles would encourage the ministers who are now in power, and would somewhat depress the mind of such a leader of the people as John Bright. Here we are, three of us, all professing analogous principles, asking for your suffrages, that we may be your representative. What can be done? I do not believe that any one of the candidates would feel himself to be individually of so much importance as to press himself at all hazards upon the acceptance of the people of Banbury. At least, that is not my disposition. What I have to say, therefore, is this, seeing that there are three of us, all of whom suppose that we possess a majority of electors supporting our pretences, we should adopt some proper method for finding out who has the majority. (Applause.) Well, the committee who have done me the honour of supporting my claims will, in the course of to-morrow, make a proposition to the committees of the other two Liberal candidates that a ballot shall be taken of the whole Liberal portion of the constituency, and that those members who are below the highest points shall retire. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I believe we are all advocates of the Ballot. (Hear, hear.) When I mentioned vote by Ballot as one of those features of a new Reform Bill that I should require, I noticed that there was a general expression of assent on the part of this assembly; and since each of the candidates advocates the application of the Ballot, in order that the real mind of the community may be got at for the representation, I think we cannot do better. Indeed, I can hardly conceive that any of us could find a good reason for refusing to accept the Ballot, in order to decide our personal differences. (Applause.) They tell me—I do not know whether the parties who tell me look through the medium of their own enthusiasm, or look simply at facts—but they tell me that if there was a Ballot I should certainly be elected. But I really do not depend at all upon that. I believe that the other candidates would probably have precisely the same representations made to them. All that we have to do, therefore, is to put these representations to the test. (Applause.) I do not want to exclude anybody from the representation of this borough, if the majority of the Liberal party wish him. (Applause.) I did not come here of my own accord; I was solicited by a very considerable number of the electors of the borough; and if I find that the general opinion of the borough, or that the majority of the opinions of the Liberal electors of the borough, are in favour of any one of my competitors, I should be most happy to retire from the scene. (Applause.) All that I can say is this, I want the choice to be yours, and not that of the candidates (renewed applause); and it is very likely, for anything I know, that your choice may be very different to that which some of my friends have been sanguine enough to expect. In such case as that, I retire. I will not, as far as I am concerned, be the party to put in peril, as far as I can prevent, those Reform principles of which I have endeavoured to give you an exposition this evening. (Hear, hear.) But if those principles are put into peril by anybody or any party of Liberals in Banbury, I think it will be by those who refuse to go to a Ballot, in order to determine the matter. (Loud applause.) If, in consequence of their refusal, a Tory should come in as your representative, or misrepresentative, then I should say that the responsibility will rest upon those who refused the only rational means that could be employed, in consistence with their own principles, to ascertain what were the feelings of the constituency towards us. (Applause.) The proposal of my committee will be made to both of the other committees. I know not—I have no right even to anticipate—what will be the response that will be made to that proposal; but until the difference between us is settled by that process, I still remain here as a candidate. (Loud applause.) Well, gentlemen, the matter is to be left with you. The electors of Banbury will have to decide the question that is now before them. One thing I do exhort of them—that they do not, by their internal differences and local factions, peril the triumph of those principles that I believe to be dear to the majority of their hearts. (Applause.) One other thing I will say, whatever we do, let us fight out this battle good-humouredly. There can be no reason why we should excite our passions over this competition. Let everything be done fairly and honestly: for my own part, I have only to say, that whenever the majority of the Liberal electors of this borough intimate to me that my presence is not wanted, I shall most joyously return to those duties that are dear to my heart, and endeavour to fulfil them conscientiously and fairly, without the slightest regret at the result of your decision. (Loud applause.)

Mr. WHITTEM, of Coventry, wished to explain his reason for supporting Mr. Miall, and in so doing separating himself from some gentlemen with whom he had been generally accustomed to act in political matters connected with the borough. He held it to be his duty on an occasion like the present, and in reference to the solemn duties which they had to perform as citizens, to set all private considerations aside and simply to follow the dictates of duty. Of

the gentleman who was brought forward by the Tory party he could only speak with respect; but his opinions were not adapted to the wants of the present age; still less were they in conformity with the opinions and feelings of the great majority of the electors of Banbury. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Of Mr. Pigott he knew little more than that he was an able barrister—a leading counsel on the Oxford circuit. But one reason why he objected to Mr. Pigott being chosen was, because he had a very decided conviction that the legal element was already far too powerful in the House of Commons; (hear, hear) and he thought it a mistake to suppose that the legislation of that House was any the better for their presence in such large numbers. And then, looking at Mr. Pigott's eminent position as a barrister, it was not unlikely that in the event of his election, and a change of ministry, he would be appointed to the solicitor-generalship; and he would ask the electors whether they would like to be represented by a man who must vote for Government measures, whether he approved of them or no. He would then cease to be a freeman; and Banbury would not be what it is, and had been ever since the passing of the Reform Bill, an independent borough—but would become a Government borough, and the free and independent electors would virtually have no representative at all. Of the other candidate, Mr. Samuelson he had no personal knowledge, but the gentlemen by whom he was supported were well able to form a correct judgment of the qualifications which a man should possess to be a member of Parliament; and it should be known that these gentlemen before they gave their support to Mr. Samuelson were actively engaged in endeavouring to find a better man. (Laughter and cheers.) He had heard it stated by those to whom Mr. Miall's presence was exceedingly inconvenient—that he was acting very wrong in coming to the town at the late hour he did, to increase the difficulties of the Liberal party. ("Better late than never.") But he believed it to be a fact that Mr. Miall was the only candidate who had been invited to Banbury. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not deny the right of any man in the prosecution of a very honourable ambition, to apply to that or to any other constituency to place him in the high position of a member of Parliament; but he did not admit that, because individuals came forward on their own personal invitation, that he was not therefore free to act as he chose; or that his doing so ought to be considered a cause of complaint. In conclusion he appealed to Mr. Miall's whole public life, and to the speech just delivered, in proof of his fitness to represent the borough. With some individuals, Mr. Miall's decided opinions on ecclesiastical questions was an objection to him, but he felt sure that this arose from a mistaken conception of what those opinions really were; and that if Mr. Miall had an opportunity of addressing the churchmen of the town upon them, their present objections would be generally removed. For himself he might state most emphatically that if Mr. Miall came amongst them as the representative of a narrow and sectarian creed, or in hostility to the Church of England as a body of Christians, he would have nothing to do with him. But all that Mr. Miall contended for was that religion should be perfectly free. (Cheers.) He could not but think that Mr. Miall's principles would find an echo in the breasts of the men of Banbury, and he be found to be the man of their choice. (Loud applause.) Mr. Whittam concluded by moving the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, which having been seconded, was put by Mr. Miall, and carried unanimously; and the chairman having acknowledged the compliment the proceedings terminated.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's New Year's demonstration against Austria is being explained away. The *Moniteur* of Friday says:—

For several days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports, which it is the duty of Government to put a stop to in declaring that nothing in diplomatic relations authorises the fears which these reports tend to provoke.

The speech to M. de Hubner, notwithstanding the *Moniteur's* explanation, has produced the tremendous fall of 3f. in a single week.

A new Parisian journal, *Le Memorial Diplomatique*, said to be in Austrian interests, but evidently in the hands of French Imperial writers, came out with an article on the "Chances of War," but the writer thereof altogether repudiates the probability of war. He denies the existence of any Austro-Italian league, and considers the question of a rupture between France and Austria as conclusively settled by the contradiction of the rumours on that subject published by the *Moniteur* a short time ago, in which Austria was styled an "ally of France." This same journal also professes to give the true explanation of what really took place at the Tuileries on New Year's-day:—

The members of the *corps diplomatique* were drawn up in a line, according to their order of precedence. On the Emperor's arrival the Nuncio, in the name of all the representatives of foreign Courts, wished his Majesty the compliments of the new year. As the Nuncio personifies the entire *corps diplomatique*, the Emperor answered him in a tone of voice audible to the entire body, and said, "I hope that the new year will be as good as the one just ended, and that, in drawing closer the ties which unite the different powers, it may consolidate the general peace." Assuredly if the intentions of the Emperor are to be sought in anything that he said

on this occasion, it must be in the words addressed to the entire diplomatic body, and the pacific sense of these is beyond all doubt. Having thus spoken, the Emperor resumed a conversational tone, and exchanged a few words with the English Ambassador, who stood on the right hand of the Nuncio, and continued to pass on before the other envoys. When he came to M. de Hubner, the Emperor stopped and said to the ambassador, with that affable and courteous manner which is habitual to him, the following words, which have made such an extraordinary noise: "I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they have been, but I beg you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings towards him are not changed." What can be more clear than these words, which evidently mean that although the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris are divided in opinion as to the Principalities, the navigation of the Danube, and other secondary questions, the personal relations of the sovereigns are not changed.

The *Daily News* correspondent, after mentioning that M. de Hubner is to be invited to a hunting party at Fontainebleau—though never asked to Compiègne, adds:—Not only the Emperor but his Foreign Minister are now prodigal of attentions to M. de Hubner; he dines with Count Walewski to-day. The opinion gains ground that the great historical event of the week was from the first nothing more than a Bourse manoeuvre.

The *Univers*, in speaking of the Emperor's "boulade," says, that the regret which these words express will be felt by all who consider the alliance between France and Austria to be a pledge of peace in Europe, and the most assured guarantee against the attempts of revolution.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree convoking the French Senate and the Legislative Assembly for Feb. 7; and a decree re-establishing what is called the Council of Seal for Titles, and nominating the members of this council.

According to a letter from Paris in the *Independence*, Prince Napoleon has stated to Lord Cowley that the Imperial Government was ready to abandon the present system of negro immigration, provided Great Britain would frankly undertake to assist France in obtaining Coolies for the French colonies from the British possessions.

It is rumoured by the correspondent of the *Times* that a note was despatched before the end of the year to Vienna, on the subject of Serbia, couched in rather significant terms—viz., that the passage of the Pruth by Russia had been considered by the Allied Powers as a *casus belli*; that there was, in point of fact, no difference between it and the crossing the Servian frontier by an Austrian army, for, in the one case as in the other, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire would be menaced.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Austrian Government shows great eagerness to prevent the Emperor's words to M. de Hubner being, what the *Pays* calls, "misunderstood." At Vienna, according to the *Nord*, those words were regarded as the expression of a friendly regret, his Austrian Majesty having expressed himself as follows to the French envoy, at a reception which took place on the 4th of January:—

I am sincerely touched by the personal statements of the Emperor. Assure him that, notwithstanding the differences required by the necessities of politics, I have never ceased to experience for his person the most profound esteem and the liveliest sympathy.

The semi-official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* also publishes an article to persuade the sceptical public that, if Austria is sending reinforcements to Italy, it is by no means in consequence of the Hubner incident, but simply because an "incorrigible party" shows signs of becoming troublesome.

A despatch from Turin dated Sunday is as follows:—"The garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Milan have been reinforced, and orders have been given to victual the fortresses completely. The Austrian army in Italy will be increased to 140,000 men."

A letter from Vienna of the 8th says:—"When all the reinforcements have reached their destination the Austro-Italian army will consist of no fewer than 150,000 men; but a part of the troops will be placed in *echelon* between Villach, Casara, Conegliano, and Venice. At first it was intended to send only two divisions to Italy, but the day before yesterday orders were given that seven brigades (three divisions and a half) should move towards the southern part of the empire. By Wednesday next the whole of the third *corps d'armée*, which is under the command of General Prince Edmund Schwarzenberg, the son of the late Marshal, will be on its way to Italy. The third army corps, which formed the garrison of this city, consists of the brigades Martini, Palfy, Ramming, and Wetzlar. The other three brigades are already moving from the provinces of Galicia and Transylvania towards this city. Notwithstanding these warlike preparations the impression on my mind is that there will not be a collision between this Empire and Sardinia."

The *Journal de Frankfort*, an Austrian semi-official journal, says that Austria is at present strong enough in Italy to meet any eventuality, and boasts that all Germany and Prussia at its head is backing her.

A council of war is immediately to assemble in Venice to deliberate on the crisis, and Giulay, one of the Austrian generals, has arrived there for that purpose.

According to a letter in the *Débats*, in Milan, when the populace passing by the barracks raised shout of "Long live Italy," the Austrian officers inside took it up, and sent back a

similar cry. This, however, is of extremely dubious accuracy.

Letters from Milan of the 3rd inst. continue to speak of the agitation which prevails and the popular manifestations which are constantly being made in that city. Many families were beginning to quit Milan. The vacation at the University of Pavia had been indefinitely prolonged, and the Archduke Maximilian, who was detained at Milan by the gravity of the position, had been unable to accompany the Archduchess to Trieste to receive the Princess of Bavaria, future Duchess of Calabria.

The *Nord* gives a telegram from Genoa, which says that the agitation increases, and that a report continues to be circulated to the effect that Garibaldi is about to organise a corps of volunteers, or is preparing to play some very active part.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The chiefs in command in the Lombard provinces have received from Vienna the necessary instructions for declaring those territories in a state of siege as soon as a telegraphic order shall arrive to that effect. The officers behave with extreme prudence, and avoid every occasion of irritating or displeasing the population." The same writer denies that Prussia will support Austria. The Prussian idea is that Austria ought to convert herself into a Danubian Power and resign herself to the loss of her Italian possessions. (?)

NAPLES.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

NAPLES, Monday.—The King left this city on Saturday. An amnesty is granted to 61 political prisoners for exile. Pocio, Settembrini, &c., are among the number; and hopes are entertained of other concessions.

SARDINIA.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.—THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The King opened the Chambers on Monday. The following is a summary of the Royal speech:—

The King thanks the Chambers for the assistance afforded during the last session, which consolidated the national policy and the progress of Piedmont. He announces that Government will bring in bills for judicial, administrative, and municipal reform. He regrets that the financial crisis and the scarcity of silk crops prevented a balance in the national exchequer.

His Majesty says that the political horizon is not clear; but that the future must be awaited with firmness. The future cannot fail to be fortunate, because the policy of Piedmont is based on justice and love of its country's liberty. Piedmont is small, but great in the councils of Europe, on account of the principles it represents, and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties, but is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish.

The King concludes with the words, "Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence."

Prolonged acclamations of "Vive le Roi!" followed the conclusion of the speech.

PRUSSIA.

The *Nord* contains a letter from Berlin, dated Friday, in which we read:—"We are expecting the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William from day to day. The accoucheur of Queen Victoria and an English nurse are on their way. Another nurse of the Rhenish province will be at the disposal of the Princess, who, I should add, remains marvellously well. On the occasion of her delivery some of the political prisoners and refugees look for an amnesty. May the hope be fulfilled." It is mentioned in another letter that the nurse now in the royal household is the wife of a husbandman in Westphalia.

RUSSIA.

The *Northern Bee* discusses the question of peace or war *à propos* of the agitation in Italy and the hostilities between the French and Austrian journals. The *Bee* is of opinion that the stockjobbers are at the bottom of it. There "is no real motive for war."

The Italian question is not yet in a condition to render war indispensable to either Austrian or Sardinian policy. The organisation of the Danubian Principalities has been effected by a convention forming part of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and its violation by either Turkey or Austria would be alike fatal to both. As for Great Britain, since the present Ministers have been in office, she has evinced in all questions of foreign policy a degree of disinterestedness and impartiality quite unusual for a long time past. The present British Cabinet has hitherto systematically abstained from all interference with foreign politics; and this line of conduct has given universal satisfaction abroad; it is true that the Cabinet has many weighty affairs in hand, the settlement of which requires its utmost attention. Now, this disposition of the English Ministry with respect to questions of foreign policy is, we think, a sufficient guarantee that England will not lightly enter upon a war, and that she would even be inclined to make concessions rather than to expend some tens of millions. If we turn to Prussia, we see that, during the war of 1853-56, she showed a decided aversion to wars, either without an object, or solely to serve the ambitious views of some particular power. As for Austria, she did not declare war in 1856 when she had four allies on her side; and now that some of these late friends might very probably assume a hostile attitude, Austrian policy would necessarily look out for some other issue. France has not yet had breathing time, after the late war. Russia, on her side, being occupied with internal reforms, is not inclined to armed intervention in questions of foreign policy. We therefore see no probability that the existing relations of European powers will be disturbed, unless by unforeseen events, such as political revolutions accompanied by great commotions.

By order of the Emperor, British subjects resident or trading in the Russian empire, are entitled to

enjoy all the immunities which are granted to French, Greek, Belgian, and Dutch subjects.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

A telegram from Corfu says:—"Mr. Gladstone has sent home his report, and expects instructions before the opening of the Ionian Parliament. If England refuses her consent to the union of the Ionian Republic with Greece, the representatives of the people will communicate the wish of the nation to the Powers which signed the Paris treaty."

A letter from Corfu of the 3rd inst. says:—"The Terrible returned with Mr. Gladstone from Athens and the Southern Islands on Christmas morning. The High Commissioner Extraordinary has taken a house here, which circumstance leads to the belief that his stay will be protracted for some months. We hear that the right hon. gentleman's visit to Athens was also connected with the settlement of the complicated affairs of the Greek loans, which are in a sorry plight. His return to Corfu has not caused much sensation, and the only outward difference is the presence of an extra sentry before one of the largest houses in the principal suburb."

At Athens Mr. Gladstone was treated with marked distinction. The Greek residents of that city had presented to him an address in favour of the Union. Many of his remarks in praise of the Greek nation were listened to with great satisfaction, and he appeared to take great interest in the condition and institutions of Athens, frequently attending the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate.

SERBIA.

Accepting the advice of the Porte, Prince Alexander Karageorgewich has at length formally abdicated, and thus all difficulties which might have arisen from the Servian revolution are at an end.

A telegraphic despatch from Belgrade announces that Prince Alexander left on Monday for Vienna with his family.

It is stated in the Austrian papers that the Servian Senate has adopted without amendment the bill which the Skuptschina had prepared to establish the principle of its annual meeting "on the anniversary of the birth of Mary," to give itself the power of making laws, the right of voting taxes, the faculty of impeaching ministers and functionaries—in a word, "the cognisance of whatever concerns the happiness of the country." One clause of this law declares it "high treason to refuse obedience to the legal decisions of the Skuptschina." This is something more than a change of dynasty—it is a total change of constitution.

TURKEY.

There is telegraphic news from Constantinople to the 29th of December. The events in Servia had made a profound impression. At first the Porte, acting under the influence of the Austrian Ambassador, seemed ready to act against the determination of the Skuptschina, and refused its ratification of the election of Prince Milosch; but, abandoning the cause of Prince Alexander, it proposed to replace him by Garaschin, the President of the Senate. The other European representatives, however, and above all, Sir H. Bulwer, insisted on the recognition of Prince Milosch. M. de Prokech continued his policy of reaction, and public opinion was greatly excited by possible eventualities.

Omar Pasha had met with reverses in Asia; and the condition of Candia was still menacing.

PERSIA.

By telegraphic accounts from Persia we learn that Ferukh Khan has been made Prime Minister, and that the reforms in the State have been decreed by the Shah. A general scrutiny is ordered of the acts emanating from previous ministers. Brilliant victories have led to the submission of the Princes of Bokhara and Samarcand.

AMERICA.

A great number of petitions had been presented to Congress in favour of a protective tariff. The House had refused to entertain a resolution, directing the committee on foreign affairs to report a bill, authorising the President to take possession of Cuba, but had referred to the same committee a bill to enable the President to enter into negotiations with Spain for the cession of that island. A bill to repeal the act, of last session, for the admission of Kansas was introduced by a republican member from Ohio, and referred to the territorial committee.

The schooner Susan, which (it will be remembered) made her escape from Mobile, succeeded in landing her filibuster passengers on the banks of the Colorado River. Some suppose that their destination is Mexico. A rumour is prevalent that the Mexican Dictator has offered to sell a portion of the northern territory of Mexico to the United States.

Advices from Nicaragua state that a revolutionary scheme was in progress there among some of the natives, in conjunction with the filibusters, who were expected to land in and be assisted by Honduras.

Advices from British Columbia by the Overland California Mail report that the Governor of British Columbia had issued proclamations, revoking the Crown grant to the Hudson Bay Company, organising the Colonial Government, legalising his previous acts, and adopting the laws of England. Mr. Nugent, United States special agent, had published an address to the citizens of the United States in British Columbia in the *Victoria Gazette*, in which he speaks of the injustice and oppression Americans had received at the hands of the Colonial authorities, and intimating his intention to lay the matter before the authorities at

Washington. Mr. Nugent had arrived at San Francisco.

INDIA.

"Tantia Topee," writes a native correspondent of the *Times*, "does not content himself by plundering and burning villages only, but inflicts most diabolical and execrable tortures upon men and women to disclose their hidden treasure and jewels. To give you and your readers a faint idea I mention one most positively true and eye-witnessed circumstance. On the 2nd of November Tantia attacked Mooltye, a small, populous, and rich town in Goundwanah, plundered the Tehsildaree; one unfortunate Maikoo Lall Serishtadar, and twenty-five burkundazes (policemen) were taken prisoners by this truculent wretch, and were all put to horrible tortures to disclose the buried rupees. Afterwards their noses and ears were cut off, and all of them were hanged. He is accompanied by select and most desperate ruffians, headed by four or five Rampore and Bareilly Moulvies, who are notorious Mohammedan fanatics, and are well known throughout India to be inveterate and bloodthirsty foes of all Christians, who preach that 'shed the blood of one Feringhee is equal to ten martyrdoms.' The Indian local Government is to be blamed to a certain extent for keeping up and maintaining the Mussulman Medersa (or college) at Calcutta, where the Mohammedans receive the degree of Moulvie, and come out enthralled with the grossest superstition, bigotry, illiberal ideas, and perfidy, and mislead others."

The following extract from a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette* will be read with interest:—

COLONEL S. G. WHEELER.—Under the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Stephen Glynne Wheeler, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the retired list on the pension of a colonel, from 29th October.

"Lucknow, in the space of six months," writes the correspondent of the *Times*, "has been reconstructed by destruction. I never beheld such a great and such a beneficial change to charm the eye and every sense which can be affected by external objects. The history of our labours cannot be comprised in a sentence. The improvements of Paris, due to the vigorous administration and military exigencies of the Emperor, are not comparable to the vast alteration made at Lucknow by the simple process of blasting and levelling whole quarters of decrepit miserable houses, opening out of grand streets, and uncovering stately palaces which were blocked up formerly by obscure neighbourhoods. The only new construction, however, is in its character significant and complete. The city is held by a band of embowered parapet and armed forts; the magnificent projects of Sir Robert Napier are now realised, or in the course of being so."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Galvani says that upwards of three thousand persons paid their respects to the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries on New Year's-day.

It is believed that the Empress Dowager of Russia, who is recovering from her serious illness, will accompany the Emperor Alexander on his proposed visit to London and Paris this year.—*Court Journal*.

"Ex-Commissioner" Yeh is still in Calcutta. He refuses to receive any visitors, and endeavours to believe, and impress others with the belief, that he is of a race more intellectual and far superior in every way to those around him.

Prince Alfred sailed from Malta on the 30th ult., for Tunis, and, after visiting the principal Mediterranean ports, will return to England, "preparatory to undertaking the circumnavigation of the globe."

A telegram from Tangiers, of Dec. 29, states that five ships of the Spanish squadron had been sent to the Riff coast, and the garrisons of Ceuta and Melilla; the full demands of the Spanish agent had not then been acceded to.

The *Hong Kong Register* describes with much detail the execution of a French Bishop Melchin in Tonquin. He was captured with two servants. The latter were tied to posts and beheaded in the presence of their master. Then the bishop was stretched on the ground securely tied, head, feet, and arms to stakes, a bar crossing his chest, his whole frame being subjected to agonising tension. In this position he was literally hacked to pieces bit by bit, the savages beginning with his feet and passing upwards by slow degrees.

The *Brussels Independance* contains the following telegram from Berlin, dated Saturday:—"The report of the betrothal of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte to the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia, is circulated and accredited in the best informed circles of our capital." The princess, who is the eldest of his Majesty's children, was born on the 2nd of March, 1843, and will, therefore, be but sixteen on the 2nd of March next. Prince Napoleon is in his 38th year.

FIRES IN LONDON LAST YEAR.—The following is an extract from the report of Mr. Braidwood, Superintendent of the Fire Brigades. The number of fires from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1858, has been as follows:—

Fires at which the premises were totally damaged	32
Ditto ditto considerably damaged	385
Ditto ditto slightly damaged	697
Total fires...	1114
False alarms	94
Chimney ditto	112
	206
Total calls...	1320

Spirit of the Press.

The threatening aspect of affairs in Northern Italy has been the great topic of discussion during the week. With scarcely any exception, the English press, while expressing sympathy with the wrongs of Italy, deprecates any connivance on the part of our Government with a policy which would have the effect of provoking a continental war, placing Piedmont under the control of the Emperor of the French, and introducing a French army into Italy. Non-intervention is the cry of the *Daily News* equally with the *Times*.

The *Daily News* of Monday opens an article on Mr. Miall's speech at Banbury in the following terms:—

The address of Mr. Miall at Banbury, of which we published a full report in our impression of Saturday, is on the whole the ablest and soundest exposition that has yet been made of the opinions and feelings of the great mass of the community on the question of Parliamentary Reform. The value of such a statement at such a time can hardly be over-estimated. It is of the last importance that there should be a clear and definitive agreement among all classes of earnest Reformers as to what it is they really want. They have to encounter, on the one hand, the avowed hostility of those who are openly opposed to all substantive extension of the political liberties of the People; and, on the other hand, the not less dangerous opposition of those who would render all concession useless by sophisticating it with crotchets and conceits. Under these circumstances Mr. Miall has done excellent service to the cause by stating plainly and broadly what are the requisites absolutely essential to any measure of Parliamentary Reform which can be regarded as acceptable to the real friends of popular progress, and by supplying certain criteria of easy application, by which the character of any proposed measure may at once be tested. The question, as in all practical matters, is not what we should abstractedly prefer, but what, if the offer were made us, we should think it worth our while to accept.

After a statement of the drift of Mr. Miall's remarks on reform, embodied in its own language and with fitting comments, our contemporary concludes by the following hearty eulogy on Mr. Bright:—

The general good sense of the community will support the views thus ably enunciated, and we are much deceived if the great body of earnest Reformers will not quite as cordially endorse the eloquent tribute which Mr. Miall paid to the great value of the labours of Mr. Bright. On many points we have made no secret of our disagreement with this eminent man. We think, and we have said, that in some respects he has evinced want of judgment in advocating his great cause. He has not shown himself sufficiently alive to that which constitutes the distinctive value of our English freedom—its reluctance to drive opponents to extremes—its large tolerance for the open expression of all opinions, the wide space it gives for all modes of social life and all grades of social distinction which are not absolutely opposed to the vital principles on which it is based. Mr. Bright has not in our judgment displayed an adequate sense of this admirable characteristic of our national liberty. He has appealed too strongly and too often to those embittered feelings of class hostility which belonged to a period of less advanced political life. But while candidly making these admissions, we have never for a moment doubted the great value and importance of the work he has accomplished. At a time of general languor and inertness this man stood forth with a power and an eloquence which none else could command to make himself the exponent of a nation's wishes. What tens of thousands felt vaguely, this man spoke forth clearly. What the people wanted was a voice, and in John Bright they have found one. The measure of what he has accomplished may be pretty accurately taken by the extent of the hostility he has provoked. The People's Champion has the best of all testimony to his usefulness in the wrath he has stirred up among the people's enemies. The clubs and the coteries are against him to a man. Pall-mall and Mayfair lose all their good breeding at his very name; no epithet is too coarse for the expression of their genteel fury. The gentlemen of either university who condescend to enter into the arena of the press, exhaust the copiousness of their vocabularies in giving expression to their real terror and simulated contempt. They pursue him, *haud passibus æquis*, in an apostolical succession of weekly prize essays—academically abusive, sentimentally scornful, and didactically dull. The presence of this man of the people, with his strong deep eloquence, his bold broad sympathies, his rude and desperate earnestness, is to the last degree distressing to dilettante nerves. The gentlemen lose their presence of mind, and with their presence of mind their politeness. *Furor arma ministrat*. Pall-mall dips its elegant crowquill into the inkstand of *Estimand*, and the politicians of Mayfair, descending from their pedestal of serene and self-satisfied disdain, slang the "demagogue" with all the eloquence of the "viper" and "idiot" line of business which, owing doubtless to that general progress in intelligence which Mr. Miall celebrates, is now for the most part abandoned even by the "Potts" and "Sturks" of provincial journalism. Such enmity from such adversaries is one of the best recommendations that Mr. Bright could have to the confidence of the people in whose cause he has so energetically laboured. We admit his defects, we regret his occasional incaution, but we cannot be blind to his eminent abilities or his signal services. Flippant or insolent abuse of a man so distinguished can injure none but those who indulge in it. John Bright's place in the coming struggle is fixed at a height which the malice of detraction cannot reach. His name will be inseparably interwoven with that great epoch in the history of this country—the elevation of the working myriads to their just place in the English constitution.

In an article on the same topic, the *Morning Star* expresses a fear that neither the House of Commons nor the present constituencies—so long as the undue influences of property are allowed to operate against the freedom of the electors

—will support a satisfactory measure of reform. Reformers, therefore, must associate and organise:—

We put it to Reformers to weigh this matter earnestly and carefully, and to act as they may decide. The press, which throughout the country is, with few exceptions, heart and soul in the movement, may be relied upon to do its part, and the speech of Mr. Miall, to which we have referred, is evidence that there are able and eloquent exponents of Reform ready and anxious to co-operate with Mr. Bright in the great effort to extend the rights of the Constitution to the people. As the measure of Reform to be demanded is such as will probably be rejected by the cliques and narrow coteries which preponderate in Parliament, but such, indeed, as may obtain the consent of the constituencies were the latter in a position to give their votes freely, it becomes the imperative duty of Reformers to organise a moral counterpoise to the weight of that illegal and iniquitous pressure which destroys the elector's freedom of choice. Let Reformers organise and confederate—that we think is good and reasonable advice.

The *Star* concludes by a reference to the Banbury election:—

The electors of Banbury may feel not a little proud at the prospect of having a gentleman of Mr. Miall's political honesty, eloquence, and practical sense to represent them. The other liberal candidate or candidates could not serve the cause they profess to favour better than by retiring and giving to Mr. Miall all the support they can. If not, let them accept the test of a ballot of the Liberal electors, to decide which candidate they will have. When pretensions are divided in the same camp, there can be no fairer way of deciding between them than this.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Bright has declined, with regret, an invitation to make a speech at Bristol. His appearance at Bradford on the 17th instant is to be his last before the opening of the session of Parliament. The hon. member states that he has received invitations from several important towns to attend Reform meetings, but has been compelled to decline them "on the ground of very incessant occupation, and in obedience to the urgent warning of his medical adviser." On the day following the Bradford meeting there is to be a conference with a view to give an opportunity for an interchange of sentiments on the great question which is to be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session.

A large and respectable Reform meeting was held at Durham on Monday evening week, presided over by the Mayor, who had convened it in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition. The speeches were temperate in tone, and the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declared that a large extension of political power among the people was called for; that any measure introduced into Parliament should secure a redistribution of seats, to remedy the inequalities which had grown up since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832; and that boroughs with large populations around them should be extended in their area. Mr. Atherton, the city Member, was present, and declared his concurrence, in the main, with the resolutions and the speeches he had heard at the meeting. The various speakers referred to Mr. Bright's labours in the cause of Reform in highly eulogistic language, and gratifying allusion was made to his former connexion with the city.

An important Reform meeting has been held at Sheffield, the Ballot being the principal topic discussed. Mr. Whitehurst attended on behalf of the Ballot Society, and Mr. Miles, a gentleman from America bore his testimony to the efficient working of the Ballot in that country. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bright was unanimously adopted.

A large Reform meeting has been held at Merthyr Tydvil. Mr. Bright's leadership on the Reform question was accepted, and resolutions in support of the now well-known programme were unanimously adopted.

Lord Ingestre, at a meeting at Stoke-on-Trent, a few days ago, took up the cudgels against the Reform leader. He wished "to put the country on its guard" against Mr. Bright, for Mr. Bright is "a dangerous man," whose attacks are "wanton," who "contradicts himself at one meeting," who "forgets what he says at another," and who is "a destroyer of the rights of property." Lord Ingestre further declared that the country was against Mr. Bright.

On Thursday evening Mr. Tite, M.P. for Bath, addressed a very numerous meeting of his constituents at the Guildhall. Mr. George Norman presided. The hon. member assured his constituents that he would go for the largest measure of Reform which might be brought forward, and he hoped it would be honest and sincere as well as large.

A great town's meeting in favour of Parliamentary Reform was held at Carlisle on Friday night. The Mayor presided; and the principal speakers were Mr. Sutton and Mr. Wilks. The meeting declared itself for a ratepaying suffrage and the vote by ballot. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bright was enthusiastically adopted.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday afternoon while some improvements were being made at the shop of Mr. Lewis, draper, St. George's-street, Liverpool, the party-wall gave way and caused a portion of the premises to fall in. Fifteen assistants and several customers were in the shop at the time of the accident. A number of persons are injured, one supposed to be buried beneath the ruins, and two of the customers (females) were killed on the spot. Three of the workmen were likewise severely injured.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.
SERVIAN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

The semi-official journals *Pays* and *Patrie* contain a note respecting the affairs of Servia of which the following is a summary:—

Notwithstanding the representations made to Austria by the powers who signed the treaties of Paris, the Austrian Government has given orders to the Commander at Semlin to place his troops at the disposal of the Pacha of Belgrade. These measures are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties, and by persisting in them Austria misunderstands its engagements towards the other contracting powers.

THE CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

From all sides, yesterday, the telegraph reported an injurious influence of the King of Sardinia's speech on the funds. The fall of the Rentes in Paris amounted to 80c.; in Vienna, Metalliques went down 1fr. 50c., and the National Loan, 1fr. 30c. Our Stock Exchange remained greatly excited, and a considerable decline was again established, with very little prospect of any recovery.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—A Privy Council was held at Windsor Castle yesterday. The principal members of the Cabinet were present. Parliament was ordered to meet on Thursday, the 3rd February; and the proclamation announcing the fact was published in a supplement of last night's *Gazette*.

THE IRISH JUDICIAL BENCH.—Baron Pennefather has sent in his formal resignation to the Government, consequently the venerable judge did not take his seat at the opening of term to-day. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Hayes, the Solicitor-General, will be the new baron. In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday Mr. Justice Crampton, in his charge to the grand jury, told them that he would not have many more opportunities of addressing them in his judicial capacity. It is said that in the event of another vacancy on the bench, the Attorney-General means to hold his present office, and that the judgeship will be offered either to Mr. Brewster or Mr. Francois Fitzgerald, the undoubted leaders of the Chancery Bar.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MR. ELY.—GALWAY, Tuesday.—Great excitement was caused amongst the passengers of the *Circassian* previously to her departure by the arrest of a young man about twenty-five years of age on suspicion it is said of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Ely. Three pistols, two of which were loaded, and a bowie knife, were found on him.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF CHELSEA.—An important meeting was held in Chelsea last night intended to promote the claims of that metropolitan locality to distinct representation in the House of Commons. Mr. W. T. McCullagh presided. Chelsea has a population of between 60,000, and 70,000. The meeting resolved to address the Parliament in support of their views, and also to communicate with Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and the members for Middlesex.

A TERRIBLE MURDER has been committed in Dublin. Black, a journeyman painter, seems to have stabbed his wife, a handsome young woman, in a nocturnal quarrel, and held her in bed until she bled to death. He has absconded, and is supposed to have committed suicide.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At Exeter Hall last night, the weekly lecture in connexion with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered by the Rev. Henry Allon. He chose for his subject "The Characteristics and Tendencies of Modern Literature." The lecture was a highly intellectual one.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our *Times* readers we are sure will be glad to hear that our appeal on behalf of the homeless poor has, up to the present date, resulted in the following liberal contributions to the various refuges and reformatories established for the relief of destitute outcasts:—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Field-lane Refugees	5,500	0	0
To the St. Giles's and St. George's Refugees, Bloomsbury	1,200	9	5
To the Reformatory and Refuge Union, Pall-mall	319	10	0
To the Whitechapel Probationary Refuge	218	12	6
To the North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Euston-road	224	6	4
Towards founding a Refuge for the Homeless Poor in the East of London	102	19	5
London Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals, Westminster	149	4	6
In answer to Mr. Hingston's appeal in aid of a poor blind gentleman	167	12	1
Towards founding a Ragged School in Bethnal-green	18	19	0
To the Poor of St. Paul's, Bermondsey	16	1	0

Total received by all charities up to the present date ... 7,917 14 3

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A portion of the supply of English wheat on sale to-day, was left over from Monday, and the arrivals fresh up were limited. On the whole, the trade ruled firm, and Monday's prices were well supported. There was a steady, but by no means active, inquiry for foreign wheat, at very full prices. Several parcels were taken for inland consumption. We had a steady sale for barley, and the quotations ruled firm. Malt, however, was dull. The demand for oats was firm, at full currencies. The supply on offer was limited. In the sales of beans and peas, no change took place. The flour trade was steady, at last week's quotations.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE Paris press, and French and Austrian diplomatists, have been busy during the week in explaining away the pregnant language of the Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's-day. The world is given to understand that when read in connexion with the remarks to the Papal Nuncio, the words had no special meaning. Baron Hubner has suddenly become the object of official attention. He is received with marked courtesy by Count Walewski, and is invited to a hunting excursion by the Emperor. The *Moniteur* also interposes with a quieting statement. Whatever effect these pacific assurances might have caused, the Imperial policy has been judged by surer tests. On Monday the King of Sardinia opened his Chambers. It was known that his Majesty had intimate relations with the Tuileries, and it was understood that his address had been revised in Paris. In the sensitive money markets of Europe the speech is regarded as a warlike manifesto against Austria, an interpretation of the New Year's declaration, another Imperial warning uttered at Turin instead of Paris.

In fact, the movements of European Bourses during the past week are a fit study for sovereigns and statesmen. We are only remotely affected by the grave complication that has arisen in European affairs, seeing that public opinion has, with an almost unanimous voice, declared in favour of strict non-intervention. Nevertheless, Consols have during the last few days fallen $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the Paris Bourse the continued fall, which set in with the year, was accelerated on Monday when the drift of the King of Sardinia's speech became known, and became a complete panic yesterday. In eleven days French Rentes have gone down five per cent. In one day alone—yesterday—a fall of two per cent. marked the extraordinary severity of the shock the mere rumour of war in Italy has given to monetary operations. A few words spoken by the Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador have not only agitated the Bourse to this extent, but have paralysed the trade of the country. Such is the warning received by the Emperor of the consequences of persisting in a policy subversive of peace. While Victor Emmanuel is indulging in warlike language and bewailing the absence of a balance in his Exchequer, Sardinian securities tumble down from four to five per cent., as though to point out to him the perilous course on which he has entered.

There are other events which tend to augment public anxiety. The betrothal of Prince Napoleon to the daughter of the King of Sardinia is a symptom of the intimate relations that subsist between the two courts, and gives greater significance to the Turin manifesto. Though the Emperor of Austria professes to receive the remark of Louis Napoleon to his envoy as a compliment, his ministers hasten to despatch 30,000 to Northern Italy, and give orders to victual the great fortresses of Lombardy. And, while we have the assurances of the *Moniteur* that the relations between France and Austria are such as to

remove anxiety, the semi-official Paris journals are permitted to state that Austria, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Powers which signed the treaty of Paris, has given orders to the commander at Semlin to place his troops at the disposal of the Pacha of Belgrade, and declare that such measures are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties, and that by persisting in them Austria misapprehends her engagements in the face of the other powers. Whatever other deductions may be drawn from these articles, it is impossible not to see in them proofs of the bad understanding between the two great Powers. It is, however, some satisfaction to know, if faith is to be placed in the lucubrations of the *Northern Bee*, that Russia is by no means willing to second the Emperor of the French in any schemes for breaking the peace of Europe.

While European diplomacy is thus engaged in skirmishes which may have important ulterior results, it is pleasant to record, even thus late, that the King of Naples has pardoned no less than sixty-one political prisoners, not however of his own free will, but at the urgent request of those great Powers which have not ceased to have diplomatic relations with him. The release of Poerio, Settembrini, and the band of political martyrs whose heroism and constancy have made their names household words, will send a thrill of pleasure throughout Europe. In the exile to which they have been sentenced, may they be enabled to repair those energies which have been, not vainly we hope, expended in the cause of freedom and patriotism!

At a Privy Council held yesterday at Windsor, Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, Feb. 3, to be then held "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs." Meanwhile, the indications of public feeling in favour of Parliamentary Reform accumulate in spite of the holiday season. At Durham, at Merthyr, and at Carlisle, though differences prevailed as to the extent to which the suffrage should be extended, there was a unanimous and hearty disposition to accept the leadership of Mr. Bright in the House of Commons. It is not unlikely that if the hon. member should think fit to lay the provisions of his Reform Bill before the country, ere Parliament assembles, much prejudice and alarm may be removed, and even moderate reformers may find it a scheme worthy of their acceptance.

WAITING THE DECREES OF PROVIDENCE.

THE speech of the King of Sardinia to his Parliament, given in another column, will excite different emotions according to the light in which it is reviewed. To us it sounds like the shrill clarion of the Gallic chanticleer, muffled, as it were, by intervening objects. It has in it the true Napoleonic ring. There is something to admire in its spirit. There is a glow in it which is felt by our sympathies. But we cannot but fancy we detect in it an undertone of princely ambition—and we always, more or less, suspect royal manifestoes, particularly such as draw their inspiration from Paris, when "the decrees of Providence" are put forward as the ground of some contemplated movement.

From Victor Emmanuel's terse, epigrammatic, and almost poetic description of the *status quo* of the little kingdom of Piedmont, one has to turn to the known facts for the purpose of comprehending it. Here is a small constitutional State, placed between two powerful neighbours. It is governed on liberal principles by a King whose ambition, kindling with his opportunity, would extend the area of his princely sway—and that opportunity is furnished by the intense longing of the populations surrounding his own frontiers to be delivered from a foreign rule. Austria governs her Italian possessions with a rod of iron—but Austria is far too powerful to be assailed by Sardinia. Between Austria and France, however, political and diplomatic relations just now are somewhat disturbed. It does not suit the former to yield to the views of the latter—and, consequently, it does suit the latter to make the former sensible of uneasiness. Italy is Austria's most vulnerable point—Sardinia is France's most dangerous weapon. Napoleon the third has not made up his mind to strike—but he draws the sword sufficiently out of its sheath to let the shimmer of the steel be seen. "The decrees of Providence," we suppose, will be ripe when he has taken his decision to send his army into Italy. With him at her back, Piedmont anticipates a "fortunate" destiny. We pray that she may not be mistaken.

And what are "the decrees of Providence" which hold Napoleon back? Probably, the hesitation of Russia to commit herself to another European struggle. She has reason enough to listen with some eagerness to any plan which would humble Austria, and repay, in part, the terrible ingratitude with which, in 1854, she treated the friendly power who saved her from

destruction in 1848. Russia knows very well that, even without coming to blows with Austria, she could paralyse nearly half her strength. But war, just at present, would scarcely suit the drained exchequer of Russia. It would stop the development of her internal resources. It would interfere with the Emperor's effort to abolish serfdom. It would probably give an advantage to his nobles in their struggle against the Imperial designs. And it might not terminate just in the manner which absolute monarchs would consider desirable. Some such considerations as these, probably, make Russia reluctant to precipitate a contest—and without the connivance, at least, of the Government of St. Petersburg, the French Emperor may see reason enough to think before he strikes. He has a large army, it is true, well equipped and panting for action. Italy is a field tempting enough for acquiring military glory. His finances even might bear the strain of war for several campaigns. But he will have to meet no despicable foe. Austria is by no means unprepared. The contest would necessarily be an exhausting one. And, worse than all, the practical issue of it will rest in the hands of those powers which wisely stand aloof from the fray. Should Russia and Great Britain play the part of spectators only while the combatants are putting out their whole strength against each other, the greater is the moral certainty that they will become the arbiters when the combatants have sufficiently punished each other. No! Napoleon the third cannot do as he likes—he too, like Victor Emmanuel, "must await the decrees of Providence."

It would be puerile in us Englishmen, we think, not to discern in the present crisis its purely dynastic elements and objects. The whole meaning of it is to be found in the necessities of Royal and Imperial houses. We admit, that "the cry of Italy's anguish" is real—but can that cry find a response in the bosom of him who has no ear for the aspirations and the moanings of his own subjects? The King of Sardinia may mean freedom and independence for Italy—but will he have the ordering of the result when once the soldiery of France are let loose, like a cloud of locusts, on the plains of Lombardy? Free institutions! will he be able to preserve his own when the balance is upset? Will constitutional government in Italy be more in unison with the convenience of Napoleon, than with the traditions of the House of Hapsburg? This contest, it is clear enough on the face of it, is not *for*, but merely *about*, Italian affairs. The well-being of the people has little or nothing to do with it. Freedom sees no elements of hope in it for her. The causes and the ends of it are exclusively dynastic. It is an affair of kings and emperors.

All this our people see quite clearly at present—we hope also our government sees with equal distinctness. We have no proper business in this lamentable dispute—scarcely even a benevolent concern. We cannot attach ourselves to Austria in a struggle to perpetuate her dominion in Italy. We cannot confide in France to liberate Italy from the yoke of foreign despotism. We must, therefore, happily for ourselves and for Europe, decline all participation in the strife. No one of the slightest authority has yet ventured to breathe a syllable in favour of our interference. For once, the public press is unanimous. None has yet dared to try and conjure with the name of Napoleon the third. Still less is the chance of exciting among the people any commiserating interest in Austria. Was the King of Sardinia's speech framed with a view to stir British sympathies? Is it hoped by the French Emperor to make an impression on our too susceptible minds, by means of a few brave sentiments from the lips of a cherished ally? If so, he will be mistaken. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau. The Imperial policy is detected behind the King's patriotic generosity. The cry of the infant is real—is piteous—but the help we might minister would but aid the objects of a nurse whose tenderness is assumed.

After all, we should not be surprised to find the spring pass away without leaving behind it any realisation of these winter portents. We know well enough that affairs in Italy cannot remain as they are. But we do not know what the future may have in store for the oppressed. We suspect the break-up of despotism may come in a very unexpected manner, and in a very unlooked-for moment. We have no great confidence in loud-speaking auguries. "The decrees of Providence" do not always wait on the counsels of monarchs. An accident usually lets fall the spark which sets nations in a blaze. Even Emperors are obliged to wait upon the designs of One higher than themselves. There is a government of human affairs which over-rides the proudest and most self-willed of Potentates. Its principles are oftentimes forgotten by earthly dynasties, but such neglect it

commonly avenges in due time. Those are "the decrees," which peoples await. They are slow in coming, as men measure time, but they are nevertheless sure. In them we have unwavering faith. We believe that villainy is evermore pursued by its own shadow. We know nothing of the hour, nor of the moment, when the voice of Heaven shall say to this or that people, "Arise and shine, for your light is come." But of this we are thoroughly convinced, that as it is never heard by a people who are not prepared to obey it, so it is never heard in vain by a people made ready for it. That is the moment, and the conjuncture which, in our anticipation, will give to Italy, whenever they may arrive, the "fortunate future" pointed to by Victor Emmanuel.

THE FRENCH IN TAHITI.

Two months ago we published a report, extracted from the local *Moniteur*, of the opening of the native Legislative Assembly at Tahiti by Queen Pomare, assisted by the French Commissioner and his officials. What a picture did it present of harmonious action between protector and protected! "In Tahiti," some sanguine person might have said, "has at last been solved the problem of successfully amalgamating a superior and inferior race. We find her Majesty accompanied to a Protestant church by the French officials, guns fired in her honour—all the emblems of civilisation, from an Imperial commissioner and parliamentary deputies, down to charity children. How is it possible to believe all these stories of French oppression, when one finds Queen Pomare speaking of the 'perfect understanding' between herself and her gracious protector, and asking her native deputies to help the Imperial Commissioner in improving the laws, spreading education, and promoting industry? Surely that functionary spoke only the truth when he wound up this unique spectacle by drawing so flattering a picture of the prosperous state of Tahiti?" Few English observers of current events would indeed be deceived by the pleasing picture. They must have immediately have discovered in every part of it, including the royal speech, the trace of a French ingenuity which draws upon the imagination for facts. The *coup de theatre* was not indeed intended for England, but for the meridian of the Tuileries, too much absorbed in domestic affairs to give a thought as to the condition of a small dependency at the Antipodes. Probably the official fiction served its purposes, for, on this subject, access to the Imperial ear cannot be obtained.

The lapse of time has brought us the reverse picture—and very sombre it is. Tahiti, as it is, does not realise Herman Melville's idea of a Polynesian paradise, and contrasts most mournfully with the Tahiti of other days. What have fourteen years of a French Protectorate done for that unhappy island? The answer is to be found in a pamphlet, which has just been brought under our notice, from the pen of a British merchant,* who has not long since left the island, and who lately went to Paris, armed with authority from Queen Pomare, to plead the cause of her oppressed subjects before the Emperor Napoleon. Unsuccessful in obtaining an audience of his Imperial Majesty, Mr. Salmon has published the facts which were to have been submitted to him in the form of a pamphlet. We have space only to describe the main features of this temperate and respectful letter.

When the Protectorate was first established, the French solemnly engaged to respect the native institutions, and allow the population to be governed by their own excellent laws. This engagement has been openly violated. Tahiti is treated as a conquered country. Queen Pomare is a mere puppet in the hands of the Imperial Commissioner and his officials. Her authority is superseded, except when it suits the purpose of her oppressors to use it for their own purposes. The revenue of 25,000 francs guaranteed to her by Admiral Bruat on her acceptance of the Protectorate, is also, it is said, about to be withdrawn. Even her own private property is not respected. Some time since, for example, her "protectors" being in want of timber, cut down a great number of trees on her domain, without even asking her permission. Her independent rights as a sovereign have been set at naught, the chiefs encouraged to resist her authority, and the law of inheritance altered to please the local adherents of the Protectorate.

The native Parliament was established by the advice of English missionaries when Christianity became recognised, and was in existence when the French took possession of the island. Instead of abolishing the constitution, the French have turned it to their own purposes. The "Legislative Assembly" has no real power, and cannot take the initiative. Like an assembly nearer home, it is graciously permitted to register the

edicts of the Imperial Commissioner. In the Parliament of 1857—the opening of which we have above referred to—French authority was represented by an officer who could not speak a word of the native language. He refused the demand of the deputies to present their grievances, put the Government measures to the vote, and then dissolved the Chamber. The members, we are told, retired very discontented, asking what good could result from their time being lost in assisting at such a scene. With every change in the French authorities, fresh alterations are made in the laws. New decrees imported from Europe are introduced, which "are entirely incomprehensible to the natives and useless to the country."

Laws, however, exist only for the aboriginal population. They are not permitted to stir out after eight p.m.—at least those who lead virtuous lives. They are harassed by French police, against whose exactions and tyranny they have no real protection. A native may be arrested, imprisoned, and declared to be innocent, but has no redress. Sometimes the suspected are tortured to extort the confession of crime. In one case, a poor man was cruelly scourged in presence of his wife and children, and, unable to face the agony they endured on his account, confessed a theft of which he was afterwards proved to be innocent. What can we expect from judicial tribunals in an island where a district judge proved to have forged the signatures of some native chiefs to a document of some importance, is retained in office even against the recommendation of the inspecting officer?

Not only is liberty violated, property insecure, and industry insufficiently protected in Tahiti, but absurd and varying customs regulations have greatly interrupted and injured trade. Thus, the exportation of sugar, coffee, and oranges, once considerable, has gradually fallen off. Meddlesome and arbitrary French officials discourage the employment of capital and enterprise. The port, in which afloat some 30 or 40 whalers were nearly always to be found, is now well-nigh deserted save by a few French war-ships. The commerce of one of the most promising Islands of the South Seas is dwindling away under the blighting influence of French "protection."

Tahiti was made into a French dependency because it refused to receive Catholic priests. Backed by the civil power, Romish ecclesiastics now fear no European rivals. There are but two Protestant missionaries in the Tahitian group of islands. Nevertheless, the Catholic priests make no progress among the population, though aided by Government authority in surreptitiously baptising children, and offering tempting bribes to the simple natives. We quote the remarkable testimony of the Rev. A. W. Murray, of the Samoan mission, as to the present religious condition of the natives:—"You are, doubtless, in possession of facts illustrative of the religious state of the Tahitians; such as the avidity with which they purchase and cleave to the Sacred Volume, their attention to the means of grace, the numerous admissions to the churches, the maintenance of discipline by the native pastors; and, above all, the remarkable fact that though Popery has every advantage, as regards temporal inducements, its converts do not exceed seventy, out of a population of seven thousand." Surely, he adds, this is a very remarkable fact—all the more so as Tahiti, like Madagascar, is almost wholly deprived of foreign Missionary labour.

The bare outline we have given of Tahitian wrongs may be easily filled up from Mr. Salmon's pamphlet, and missionary reports. We cannot believe that these grave facts are known to the Emperor of the French, who, it is to be noted, is not responsible for this burdensome and useless Protectorate. Queen Pomare and her English advocate ask, not that France shall abandon this remote dependency, but that the Protectorate may become a *reality*—that the treaty engagements of Admiral Bruat may be faithfully observed—that if English missionaries are not tolerated, French Protestant ministers may be allowed to settle in the island. A few words from the Tuileries would, at least, greatly mitigate the political and social wrongs of this interesting people. Such intervention on his part would be a graceful mark of respect to the British nation, which has shown so strong an interest in these reclaimed Polynesians. Prince Napoleon, who has lately been called to superintend the colonial affairs of the Empire, has, in Algeria at least, recognised the claims of justice and religious freedom. He is only asked to apply the same principles to the down-trodden natives of Tahiti. If France will not, from motives of policy, surrender this barren conquest, surely she might guarantee, in fact as well as in form, that degree of civil and religious freedom in Tahiti, which would protect the natives from petty tyranny, and allow them to pursue their own path of self-development without external hindrance.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have lately been privileged to spend some time with that learned and excellent man, Dr. Timothy Dryadust, of antiquarian renown. When the doctor is in his best humour, I know of few greater privileges than that of listening to him while he pours forth from the stores of his exhaustless memory all the wit and wisdom of ancient literature. It is true that, on ordinary occasions, the doctor is apt to be rather discursive, but I have found that if you can start him on a favourite subject he will not need to be pulled up for an instant. Meeting him the other day, he exclaimed, before the customary greetings of the season could be passed between us, "You must come home with me: I have found a prize—worth its weight in platinum!" Now I knew very well what the doctor's "prizes" usually amounted to, and was sure that this one would turn out to be either a misshapen thing which he would maintain was a Saxon arrow-head, or a lump of dirty brass with a blotch in the middle, and something like an inscription round the sides, which he would say was a Roman coin, or a bit of dried parchment covered with illegible writing, which he would call a *palimpsest*, or an old pamphlet which few besides himself could read. This time his prize proved to be of the last description—an old, worn, brown-edged, small quarto pamphlet, which I took up with no little reverence when I saw its title, *A Humble Remonstrance against the Tax of Ship Money*. By WILLIAM PRYNNE. London, 1643. It was the veritable pamphlet which cost "learned, unreadable Prynne," as Mr. Carlyle calls him, both his ears. I had not seen a copy of it before, and therefore looked through its pages, which were studded with italics and large capitals, and margined with references, with unusual interest. The doctor of course had read it through and through, and expatiated with great fervour on its contents. In the course of the conversation which followed I remarked that it was an odd circumstance that the great republican writers of the seventeenth century never wrote a word about Parliamentary Reform. "Not at all odd," said the doctor, "they had enough to do to vindicate the Parliament's right even to exist." "Yet," said I, "they came into close collision with at least one of our modern 'points,' laid down in the Guildhall programme, and advocated by all reforming orators—TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS." "True," said the doctor, "the frequent meeting and election of the Commons have been great questions in English history." I thereupon asked him, with some interest, to favour me with the results of his reading upon this subject. By the bright beaming of my friend's countenance I found that I had struck one of his favourite subjects of study; he most readily assented, and I was hold willingly bound for some hours, while, making frequent reference to the books on the shelves of his rare and curious library, he discoursed to me upon this popular topic. It has since crossed my mind that a few notes of the doctor's narrative might not be unacceptable to your readers, and with this hope I send the present letter. It will, of course, be clearly understood that the narrative is—Dr. Dryadust's. At the same time I have no hesitation in vouching for the accuracy of all the statements as well as for the authenticity of all the references.

The doctor began by lamenting, in Professor Smyth's words, the obscurity that hangs over the whole of the early history of the English Parliament. Touching upon our subject, he said, We not only do not know how often the Parliament was renewed, we do not even know of what class were either the electors or the elected. Until we come to the reign of Edward the First we have not a single list of members. Our Saxon historians, however, give us reason to suppose that the Witan was of the most popular character. I cannot say how often it was elected, but I can say how often it met. According to William of Malmesbury, the Witan met frequently four times in the year, and we know that King Alfred summoned his Witan twice in the year to London. There may not have been and I think was not, on every occasion, any special sending of new men or new representatives. It strikes me that the affair was managed with the rude simplicity characteristic of those rude and simple times. There was a general understanding or agreement amongst the inhabitants of a certain district—say a "hundred" or, it may be, several "hundreds," as to who should appear to the summons of the shire-reeve or the bailiff, and no more. There were no polls and no booths in those days, and, I think, very little regularity of political action. We are assured of this, however, that there was a popular government, and, whatever may have been its forms, they were sufficient for their purposes. That is all that can ever, in reason, be required.

From the Saxons we passed to the Normans. William the Norman took oath to preserve all Saxon customs and rights, but it is very doubtful whether he ever called together a popular Witan. The only assembly meeting in his reign, of which we have any record, is that referred to by the old chronicler Roger of Hoveden, on the occasion of William's summoning twelve men from each county to inform him of the laws of England.

From the Normans we passed to the Plantagenets. There is evidence of the frequent summons of Parliaments or councils, which sometimes met twice in the

* Lettre concernant l'état actuel de Tahiti, adressée à Sa Majesté Impériale Napoléon III. Par Alexander Salmon. London: Edinburgham Wilson.

year in these reigns, but no evidence of frequency of elections. In the fourth year of the reign of Edward the Third there was, however, an Act passed providing that the Parliament should meet "once a year, and oftener if need be." A similar Act was passed in the thirty-sixth year of the same king's reign. These Acts are always quoted as having the same object, but Dr. Dryasdust maintained that this was absurd. He said it was clear that the first Act had reference to the frequency of meeting, and the second to the frequency of elections. Here he took down "Coke upon Littleton," the existence of which Mr. Thackeray once maintained to be a myth, he never having seen it, and never having met with any who had seen it! I, however, saw it with my own eyes and handled it with my own hands,—seven volumes octavo, in good lawyer's calf, containing very little indeed of Littleton and a very great deal of Coke. "These Acts," says the celebrated commentator, "require Parliament to be holden every year, but it is doubtful whether they were meant to limit the duration of each Parliament, or merely the intermission of holding Parliaments." For myself I rather thought this went against the doctor, and proposed a reference to the other great legal luminary—Sir William Blackstone. The doctor was not at all disconcerted when I pointed out to him the following passage in the "Commentaries":—"Before the Triennial Act, the duration of Parliament was only limited by the pleasure or death of the King." He asked me for an instance of a King's proroguing Parliament before the twenty-first year of Henry the Eighth's reign, and there being no instance in our records, I could not give him one, which he considered a triumph.

Then we came to Richard the Second's reign and found an Act providing as follows:—"None elected to be in any Parliament shall depart or absent himself from the same until it be fully ended or prorogued," which I considered fair evidence in support of Blackstone.

There is no further record on this subject until we get to Henry the Eighth's reign, when we know Parliament was prorogued by the king. It is, of course, a question whether this was not an innovation—whether, as in subsequent times, Parliament did not prorogue itself, until the monarch assumed the authority. Many speakers in the great Septennial Debate of 1716 were inclined to take this view. But whichever way this question may be decided there can be no doubt about the monarch's retaining this power and using it pretty freely. Some instances, which Dr. Dryasdust proudly remarked had been overlooked by the historians, occurred in Elizabeth's time. In this reign the Earl of Hertford having been committed to the Tower pleaded the privilege of Parliament against the legality of his arrest and imprisonment, because the Parliament was sitting; it having been summoned for the 12th January in the queen's fifth year, and continued to the 10th April, prorogued to the 2nd October, and from thence, by many prorogations, to the 12th September in the eighth year of her reign. How this queen obeyed the two laws of Edward's, we may gather from the circumstance that for five years previous to the thirteenth of her reign no Parliament was summoned, and during the eleven subsequent years it sat in all only fifty-three days!

The second Parliament of James the First's reign sat about eight days, and, after an interval of five years, was dissolved by the king.

Charles the First next tried his royal hand. He called together and dismissed, called together and dismissed for some time, as he chose, until a Parliament met, of which Prynne, Burton, Bestwick, Leighton, Lilburn, Pym, Falkland, and Hampden, were all members. After this Parliament's impeachment of Strafford and acquittal of Prynne and his fellow-prisoners, they took matters into their own hands, and in the sixteenth year of Charles, on January 19th, 1641, proposed a bill which prescribed the calling of a new Parliament every three years at the most, whether the king should choose or not, and voted the power of adjournment, prorogation, and dissolution to the Parliament itself. The king opposed, hesitated,—yielded. "He told them, with a masterly brow," says Milton, in "Eikonoklastes," "that by this act he had 'obliged them above what they had deserved,' and gave a piece of justice to the Commonwealth six times short of his predecessors, as if he had been giving some boon or begged office to a set of his deservless grooms!" "Wise men," he says, in another place, "were contented by this act to have recovered Parliaments, which were then upon the brink of danger to be for ever lost."

In May of the same year another bill, taking away from the king the power of dissolving the Parliament then sitting, was passed, for which the anonymous author of "Eikon Basilike," after the king's death, virulently assailed the Commons. "Hear," said Dryasdust, at this point again taking down "Eikonoklastes," "hear Milton's indignant defence of the rights of the Commons:—That it was in their trust, and not his prerogative, to call and dissolve Parliaments at his pleasure; and that Parliaments were not to be dissolved till all petitions were heard, all grievances redressed, is not only the assertion of this Parliament, but of our ancient law-books, which aver it to be an unwritten law of common right so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed that it needed not enrolling. Were it not for that, Parliaments and all the fruit and benefit we receive by having them, would

turn soon to mere abusion. It appears, then, that if this bill of not dissolving were an unparalleled act, it was a known and common right, which our ancestors and other kings enjoyed as firmly as if it had been graven in marble."

Of course, these Acts were repealed at the glorious Restoration of King Charles the Second. "After," says old Bishop Burnet, "a drunken bout," Parliament in 1661 annulled all acts passed since 1633.

Then came the revolution, when the nation stipulated in its Bill of Rights for the "frequent meeting of Parliament." What it meant by this it afterwards plainly enough defined. In the second year of William and Mary's reign the first TRIENNIAL BILL was brought into the House of Lords, but William did not like it, and it was lost by prorogation. However, in the fifth year, on January the 16th, 1693, the House of Lords went into a "grand committee" upon a second Triennial Bill, brought in by the Earl of Shrewsbury. This bill provided that Parliament should meet every year, and that there should be a new Parliament every three years, which, if the King should neglect to order, should be summoned by the Lord Chancellor or the Commissioners of the Privy Seal. The bill passed through the Lords in two days, and came down to the Commons on the 28th of January. After a long debate it passed a second reading by a majority of 210 to 132, and a third reading on the 9th of February by 200 to 161. But William did not like this bill any better than the other, and he refused his assent to the measure—a proceeding which brought on him great ill-will both from the Lords and Commons.

The next Parliament met on the 7th of November, and twenty-one days after, another Triennial Bill had come up for a third reading in the Commons, but it was rejected by 146 to 136. The same bill, however, was soon afterwards carried through the Lords, and by the 18th of December in the same year was again in the Commons. On the 22nd it was rejected by a vote of 197 to 172.

The next year the Commons were in earnest in the matter. Its first business on the first day of sitting was to order a Triennial Bill. This was presented on the 22nd of November, passed on the 13th of December, and carried through the Lords on the 18th of the same month. The King had now found reason to change his mind, and immediately gave it his assent. Old Burnet, who has not often a good word on him, insinuates that this bill was the price of the supply voted by the Commons, and that if the King had not been in want of money, he would not have consented to its becoming law. But it passed. The preamble of this now celebrated Act, which has been the precedent for all subsequent agitation, is worth quoting. It runs as follows:—

"Whereas, by the ancient laws and statutes of this kingdom, frequent Parliaments ought to be held, and whereas frequent and new Parliaments tend very much to the happy union and good agreement of the King and people, be it enacted, &c."

The enacting clauses provided for a Parliament at least once in three years, and that no Parliament should have continuance longer than for three years only at the furthest.

The TRIENNIAL ACT remained in force for twenty-two years. George the First was then called to the throne. His accession was the signal for disaffection and rebellion in favour of the Stuarts in all parts of the kingdom. It was stated that the Catholic powers and the Jacobites were prepared with a scheme for largely influencing the coming elections so as to ensure a majority in the Commons against the House of Hanover. Under these circumstances, or with this pretence, a bill for the repeal of the Triennial Act, and for legalising the sitting of the then present Parliament for four years longer, was introduced into the House of Lords. It was brought in by the Duke of Devonshire on the 10th of April, 1716. The preamble contains the following reference to the existing law:—

"Whereas it hath been found by experience that the said clause (for Triennial Elections) have proved very grievous and burdensome by occasioning much greater and more continued expense in order to elections of members to serve in Parliament, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities amongst the subjects of this realm, than was ever known before the said clause was enacted; and the said provision, if it should continue, may probably at this juncture, when a restless and Popish faction are designing and endeavouring to renew the rebellion within the kingdom and an invasion from abroad, be destructive to the power and security of the Government." Be it enacted, &c.

This measure was debated with great vehemence, but ultimately passed a third reading on the 17th of April, by a vote of sixty-nine to twenty-six. An energetic and eloquent protest against it was, however, made by twenty-four of the leading members of the Upper House, who treated the fear of foreign Governments as a delusion, and who argued that longer Parliaments would, as has since been proved, only increase not the power of the Crown, but the POWER OF MINISTERS. For, said they, "We conceive that this bill, so far from preventing expenses and corruptions, will rather increase them; for the longer a Parliament is to last, the more valuable to be purchased is a station in it, and the greater also is the danger of corrupting the member of it: for, if ever there should be a Ministry who shall want a Parliament to screen them from the just resentment of the people, or from a discovery of their ill practices to the king, who cannot otherwise, or so truly be informed of them, as by a free Parliament, it is so

much the interest of such a ministry to influence the elections, which by their authority and the disposal of the public money, they, of all others, have the best means of doing. That it is to be feared they will be tempted, and not fail to make use of them; and even when the members are chosen they have a greater opportunity of inducing very many to comply with them, than they could have if not only the sessions of Parliament but Parliament itself were reduced to the ancient and primitive constitution and practice of frequent and new Parliaments."

The bill went down to the Commons on the 19th of April, and passed a second reading by 276 to 156. Petitions were then put in against it, and on the motion that the bill be committed, a debate of extraordinary ability, and very remarkable for the defence of the popular rights by the great majority of the speakers, followed. It lasted a very unusual time for that period of our history, namely, from two o'clock in the afternoon to eleven at night. One of its supporters in debate was Sir Richard Steele. The first and one of the ablest speeches against the measure was aptly made by the Mr. Shippen whom Sir Robert Walpole spoke of as the member of the House of Commons who was "not corruptible." By him and others it was denounced in the strongest terms as "an usurpation," "an open violation of the people's trust," "an attack on the constitution," "an extraordinary and unnatural project," "a law which even the worst ministry in the worst of Parliaments never had the wickedness to attempt." In spite of this earnest resistance, the influence of the Court and the Minister prevailed, and the measure passed through committee by a vote of 284 to 162, and on the 26th of April, was read a third time by 264 to 121. So the SEPTENNIAL ACT became law.

The opinions of historians and others concerning this measure are well represented by two very opposite writers—Smollett and Archdeacon Coxe. The first speaks of it as "equally odious and effectual for extending the power of the Ministry." The second, in his memoir of Sir R. Walpole, expresses his opinion that "it is to be considered as the bulwark of our civil and religious liberties, because it effectually supported the House of Brunswick on the throne," while he adds, "it was undoubtedly one of the most daring uses, or, according to the representation of its opponents, abuses of Parliamentary power that ever was committed since the revolution." An attempt was made in 1733 to repeal this act, but Sir Robert Walpole was enabled to defeat it. Its most celebrated condemnation since that period was during the discussion on the formation of the Government of the United States, when it received unmitigated censure from Mr. Madison and Mr. Hamilton.

Here Dr. Dryasdust's narrative necessarily terminated, for my friend's information on modern politics is not very extensive. He lives indeed in the old past, and could more easily tell you the names of the speakers on the passing of the Bill of Rights, than of any even on the Corn Laws. I came away from his study, however, more satisfied than ever that long Parliaments are not friendly to the progress of liberty. For—

1. While there is no danger to be apprehended from the power of the Crown, we are subject to as great danger as in Walpole's time from the power of Ministers. Every premier of modern time has abused it.

2. Frequency of elections may add to the expenses of members, but they will add both to their independence and the independence of the electors. An Act for "Triennial Parliaments" would most probably be followed by a bill for defraying the expenses of election from the county rates.

3. The Triennial Act of William and Mary worked for twenty-two years to the greatest advantage. It was repealed on a State emergency, and retained to serve the purposes of the most corrupt Minister that this country has ever seen.

4. Every law made while the House of Commons has sat has been modified during the last hundred years, excepting the law of its duration.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

HERBERT S. SKEATS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST SPEECH.

The Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle on Monday morning for Dover, en route to the Continent. In the afternoon his Royal Highness presented new colours to the 100th Regiment, at Shorncliffe, after the delivery of the following speech:—

Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenberg, and officers and soldiers of the 100th Regiment.—It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British army, should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial in which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour, I not only recognise emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the pro-

gress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered.

After the ceremony the Prince of Wales left for Dover, where he arrived at half-past five o'clock, and embarked for Ostend, on his visit to Rome.

His Royal Highness will in the first place proceed by Munich and the Brenner-pass to Italy, and go direct to Rome, where it is understood he will reside for some time to enable him to study the antiquities and objects of classical and artistic interest. In order to avoid calls on his time, calculated to interfere with the object of his Royal Highness's journey, he will travel "incognito." The Prince will probably afterwards pay a visit to the principal towns of the north of Italy, returning to England by Switzerland and Germany. The young Prince will be accompanied by a Governor, Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce, Captain Grey, Equerry in Waiting; the Rev. C. Tarver (who will act as chaplain and superintendent of the Prince's studies), and Dr. T. Chambers, the medical attendant upon his Royal Highness during the tour.

Arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales have been made at the Hotel des Isles Britanniques, on the Piazza del Popolo, Rome.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Windsor Castle. On Monday the Prince of Wales took leave of his Royal parents on his departure for the Continent. The *Court Journal* says:—It is expected, should the Princess Frederick William's firstborn be a son, that the Queen will visit Berlin at Easter, to stand as sponsor. Her Majesty, it is expected, will not be absent more than a fortnight, and the visit of the Court will therefore have no material effect on the London season.

We (*Times*) have much pleasure in announcing that Sir Charles Trevelyan, Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, will succeed Lord Harris as Governor-General of Madras. Mr. Hamilton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan in the permanent office which he has just resigned; and we have reason to believe that Mr. Disraeli has appointed Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P. for Stamford, to succeed Mr. Hamilton as Financial Secretary.

Mr. J. H. Orde, having resigned his situation in the War-office, has ceased to act as private secretary to Major-General Peel.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Messrs. G. G. Scott and Digby Wyatt joint architects for erecting the new India-office. The building is to occupy that half of the site in Downing-street which faces Parliament-street, and will form a united front with the new Foreign-office.

The appointment of Mr. George Dundas to be Governor of Prince Edward's Island is officially announced. Mr. Frederick Cleeve, Paymaster of the Navy, is made a Companion of the Bath. Dr. Thomas Watson has been appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen in the room of the late Dr. Bright.

Lord Brougham has accepted the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the Edinburgh University.

Mr. John Williams, eldest son of the late Rev. John Williams, the martyr of Erromanga, has been appointed by her Majesty's Government British Consul for the Samoan group. He has taken the lead in the Sabbath-school for the children of foreigners since its commencement, and he has lent very effective aid in keeping up the day-school for these children. Mr. W. T. Pritchard, who has been Acting-Consul since the departure of his father (formerly missionary in Tahiti), is appointed Consul for the Fiji Islands, and will leave for that group shortly.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have returned to Broadlands from visiting the Queen.

An erroneous impression has got abroad to the effect that the Council of India have decided on granting no further guarantees to public works until the state of the Indian revenue is sensibly improved. We are enabled to state that no such decision has been arrived at. No doubt, in the face of the present heavy deficit and of existing guarantees to the extent of 35,000,000*l.*, circumspection will be exercised as to incurring fresh responsibilities. There is not, however, any truth in the statement that there will be any rejection, or even postponement, of public works of general utility throughout the Queen's Indian dominions.—*Times*.

Law and Police.

THE DAVIDSON AND GORDON CASE.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave judgment in this case on Wednesday. Having gone through the evidence at some length, he decided to refuse the bankrupts their certificates. He then proceeded to that part of the case which excites most interest in the public mind, the dealing with fictitious warrants and the position of Mr. Chapman; and, in bringing his observations to a close, he said,—

I cannot understand how it is conceded throughout that Chapman could have committed himself to conceal this matter so long. He has been accused erroneously of issuing these warrants after he knew they were worthless. He stands acquitted of that charge; but it does not seem to have occurred to him that he had been an accessory. A party who, knowing that a felony has been committed, lies by and conceals it, does his best to keep it from the public view, and to allow the culprit to escape, which Mr.

Chapman clearly did,—that man is an accessory after the fact, and may be indicted as such. He might have arrested Cole at the instant: but the point was that he might get out of it in the best way he could, and keep it secret. What Gordon says, and in which Mr. Chapman does not contradict him, is this:—On the 13th of October Mr. Chapman said to him, "Keep this matter between ourselves. Do not let it go forth." Why so? In order that he may get out of it. Mr. Chapman did reduce the damage, but at what price? By doing that which he ought not for one moment to have thought of doing, by doing that which has placed a blot on his escutcheon which no time can remove. Are we to have one of the first merchants in the City of London—a man first in reputation—keeping a matter of this sort to himself? "The magnitude of the sum," says Mr. Chapman, "and regard for our position, compelled us thus to act," which means regard for our own pockets. Mr. Chapman has, therefore, been an accessory after the fact to a most gross and wicked fraud. Under these circumstances how can I say that these bankrupts are entitled to what they ask, certificates of conformity? I was very much surprised when I heard they were asking for their certificates. How can it be said that they have conformed to the law of bankruptcy? Formerly a bankrupt who had acted in the manner these persons have would have sought to hide his diminished head, instead of applying for a certificate. The bankrupts' certificates will, therefore, be refused; but, upon the authority of the case of "Holthouse," and having regard to the intense punishment the bankrupts have endured, I shall recommend the assignees to consent to their having protection.

The bankrupts it was intimated intend to appeal from the judgment of the Court. [In the *Times* of Thursday there appeared a letter from Overend and Co., in which they say, "As our late partner's (Mr. Chapman's) name has again been brought very injuriously before the public in connexion with the above, we feel it but an act of justice to him to state that we believe not a single step was taken throughout the affair without the concurrence of the whole firm. Had the usual facilities of defence which are allowed to the commonest defendant been permitted to him, he would have had no difficulty in replying to every point which has been alleged against him."]

ALLEGED ARSON AT GREENWICH.—At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday Roper, the Greenwich corn dealer, was tried on a charge of arson and fraud, the theory of the prosecution being that he had set fire to his own house, thereby causing the death of two of his children; and that he had inserted in his claim on the insurance company property which he had removed before the fire. The case occupied the whole of the day. The cross-examination of several of the witnesses for the prosecution gave a turn to the evidence favourable to the prisoner. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine delivered a very forcible address on behalf of the prisoner; and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE ASSAULT ON ALDERMAN SALOMONS.—Poor Lieutenant Higginson was tried at the Central Criminal Court for his assault on Alderman Salomons. He kept the Court the whole of the day in cross-examining witnesses, and reading his own defence, and nobody but himself could see the relevancy of what he said. Nobody, and least of all Alderman Salomons, wished to be severe with him, and so he was liberated on entering into his own recognisances, and promising to appear for judgment whenever called upon. He promised never again to interfere with Alderman Salomons.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—There is an important decision of the Scotch Lord Ordinary affecting the Western Bank of Scotland. The action that came before his lordship was for suspension of the calls made by the liquidators upon one of these shareholders whose shares had been purchased only a few days before the bank disaster was made known. It was pleaded on behalf of this shareholder that the bank had actually ceased to exist before his shares were purchased. The Lord Ordinary, however, decided against him, on the special ground that he had purchased the shares from parties who were as ignorant as himself of the real facts of the case.

THE CASE OF "MARCHMONT v. MARCHMONT."—again came before the Divorce Court on Monday. There was a full court, composed of Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Martin, and Sir C. Crosswell. Dr. Phillimore, on the part of Mr. Marchmont, moved for a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the learned Judge Ordinary, and that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. At the conclusion of the learned doctor's argument, the Court refused to grant a new trial.

SEDITIONS PUBLICATION IN IRELAND.—In Dublin on Monday information was sworn before Mr. Porter, police magistrate, against Jno. Nugent, publisher of Nugent's "Moore's Almanack," extracts from which have recently formed the topic of discussion in the English papers. The information set forth sundry passages in the almanack as seditious and libellous, and calculated to excite disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. One of the portions referred to was Emmet's last words. The counsel for the Crown stated that Nugent entered into recognisances last year not to publish this almanack, but that he had violated this compact. The accused denied he had done so, and applied for time to prepare his defence, which was granted. The case was to come on again this day.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—Mr. Ernest Jones has brought an action for libel against Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has been retained on behalf of Mr. Jones; and the case, which is expected to come on in Hilary term, is likely to be one of much interest.

The pipe and pistol which Captain Miles Standish carried with him to America in the Mayflower, were sold the other day at Albany. They fetched fifteen dollars a-piece.

Miscellaneous News.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—A workman in the Dowlais Works died on Sunday last from the effects of being bitten by a cat in a rabid state. Six other persons were bitten by the furious animal, which has been destroyed.—*Bristol Mercury*.

THE REQUISITION TO MR. COBDEN.—In a letter written by Mr. Charles Walker, who has charge of the requisition soliciting Mr. Cobden to stand for Rochdale at the next election, he intimates that the number of electors who have signed the requisition exceeds the majority polled by Sir A. Ramsay at the last election.

THE HAVELOCK MONUMENT AT SUNDERLAND.—The Committee of this monument met on Monday last in the Police-buildings, when they agreed to invite artists to send in designs on or before the 7th of February next, for a monument to be erected at a cost not exceeding 1,500*l.*, in the Mowbray-park.

EXECUTIONS AT TAUNTON AND YORK.—On Saturday the convict Whitworth, who murdered a domestic servant with whom he kept company, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at York. The criminal is said to have died repentant. Burgess, who was convicted at the late Exeter Assizes of having murdered his own daughter in Exmoor Forest, was executed at Taunton on Thursday.

NINE HOURS' WORK.—The Associated Trades-carpenters and joiners, stonemasons, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters—have a strong committee at work endeavouring to obtain "a nine hours' day of labour." They want time for mental and physical relaxation. They think they could then do ten hours' work in nine, especially as the kind of relaxation sought by many would make them better workmen.

THE PUBLIC FOUNTAINS' MOVEMENT.—Marylebone has accepted, with much apparent thankfulness, Mr. Gurney's "noble offer" to endow the parish with twelve drinking fountains. They are to be maintained in perpetuity at his cost, and lighted at the expense of the parish. The first four will be set up in the Regent-circus, Oxford-street; Edgeware-road, opposite Chapel-street; Marylebone-road, Trinity Church; and at the end of Upper Baker-street, opposite the Clarence-gate.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—The Bank Directors have made an offer to the Metropolitan Board of Works of the loan of the 3,000,000*l.* which will be required for the execution of the works for the main drainage of the metropolis. The terms are not so favourable as anticipated from the state of the money market, and the proposal has been transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury for their consideration. Mr. Moxon's tender for the works of the Northern High-Level Sewer has been accepted.

THE REV. MR. PUGH AND THE ST. PANCRAS GUARDIANS.—The Rev. Thomas Pugh, who was lately dismissed from his office of Chaplain to the St. Pancras Workhouse for having refused to divulge the address of the late assistant-surgeon, the same having been communicated to him in his capacity as a minister of religion as a professional and privileged communication, has appealed to the Poor-law Commissioners to institute an official inquiry into his conduct and to reinstate him in his office. The board of guardians, however, deny the right of the commissioners to interfere in the matter, as they are appointed under a special act of parliament. The board also denied, upon a recent occasion, the right of the commissioners to send an auditor, but, as the commissioners insisted, the guardians gave way.

BURNED TO DEATH IN AN OVEN.—A few days ago a boy named James West, aged 10 years came from Scotland to enjoy the hospitality of his aunt Page at Berryedge, Durham. He was playing near to Puddler's-row, Consett Iron Works, at the time that some coal-waggons were passing down the incline to the coke ovens at Consett, which are filled from the top. He got on to one of the waggons; and as soon as he saw his danger he jumped off into a burning oven, which was one mass of fire, and on drawing which only a few bones were discovered. Had not a little boy seven years of age seen him jump off into the fire it is probable nothing would ever have been known of his disappearance, as there were between seven and eight tons of coal burning in the oven at the time.

THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL.—A meeting of the association for the devising and carrying out such measures as shall tend to repress the great social evil of prostitution was held in Riding-house-lane, Portland-place, on Monday, to hear the report read, and consider the course of future operations. The chair was filled by Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P. An interesting and encouraging report of the results of the labours of the local Prevention Society was read. Many of the houses of ill-fame had been closed, and many unfortunate women reclaimed and restored to society. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Professor Marks, the Rev. J. P. Eyre, of Marylebone, and other gentlemen, who urged the reclamation of the outcasts, and strenuous measures for suppressing the haunts of infamy.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE IN MANCHESTER held its first annual meeting in the Corn Exchange on Wednesday. Mr. O. Heywood occupied the chair. The Rev. Frederick Maurice and Mr. Thomas Hughes made instructive speeches, communicating their experiences as promoters of the College in London. Mr. Hughes humorously described how he had tried law lectures, and how he had found that law did not interest working men. Then he discontinued his lectures on law; and the Council cast about as to what should be done with the loose hand. They saw that there is a feature in the life at the universities for which there was no equivalent at the Working Men's

College. At Oxford and Cambridge there are common rooms, a common hall, and a great deal of social life; so they opened a room where every evening tea was provided for the members who liked to avail themselves of it; and it was decreed that once a week Mr. Hughes should attend in that room and hold a sort of social tea meeting. It has been very successful. Now the members meet in considerable numbers. Some bring botanical and some geological specimens which they had found during the previous week; and they discuss every question under the sun. The men of many different classes meet one another; and the general effect has been very much to bind the members together, and to make them feel the truth and meaning of the work they are about.

THE FARMING MANIA.—The demand for land to hire has seldom been so general. Any desirable farm has been eagerly sought after, and offers of rent made corresponding to the *furor*. There appears to be little calculation gone into by offerers. The excitement resembles somewhat that of the railway mania of 1844-6. The rents for land agreed upon within the year bear no relation to the prospects of the profession. The disastrous harvest of 1856-7 has operated seriously against the position of many farmers, and arrears of rent have arisen, showing the hazardous character of the profession of the tenant-farmer. Neither a cheaper system of cultivation nor a newly discovered source of cheaper fertilisers has been presented to account for the rents offered.—*North British Agriculturist*.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The anniversary festival of the Saltley Library and Museum was celebrated on Thursday. After dinner, Mr. Adderley, the founder of the institution, delivered a lecture on Education; in the course of which he said:—"There are three classes of poor children in whose education the State may safely and legitimately, and ought to interfere: firstly, the children of the industrious working class; secondly, pauper children, who are absolutely destitute, who are practically parentless and cast upon the tutelage of others; and thirdly, the children of parents who could educate them but won't, and who were cast upon the world to become criminals and utterly abandoned. To the first of these classes the State stands in a paternal relation, and is bound to help them. The other classes it is most necessary and essential the State should aid, because it must support them as thieves unless it educates them and makes honest, industrious citizens of them, and of use to the country. He thought there could be no doubt on this point as a question of cheapness and policy. The voluntary supply has not been sufficient for the demand, and the State must come in aid. But Government must confine itself to elementary education, and not make the mistake of trying to combine with it the industrial element."

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—The inquest on Emma Pike, the child killed by the accident detailed in our last paper, commenced on Wednesday. Evidence as to the cause of the death (described in the original account) having been taken, the proceedings were adjourned with a view to further inquiry as to the origin of the accident. Mr. Pike, the child's father, was one of the witnesses. His foot had been crushed by the accident, and he had to be supported on crutches. The Coroner, in urging on the jury the duty of full inquiry, referred to the statement of Dr. Farr, in the Registrar-General's Report, that more persons died from accidental causes than were killed in all our wars. This was an astounding statement, but it was true. The staircase at the Polytechnic was large enough probably to hold 500 people, and if the accident had happened when the greatest pressure was on it, as it might naturally have been supposed it would have done, 200 or 300 lives might have been lost and the survivors might have been fearfully mutilated. Two architects—Mr. Marsh Nelson and Mr. C. Eales—have been appointed to examine and report on the origin of the catastrophe. Of the patients now remaining in the Middlesex Hospital, the worst case is that of Sarah Copping, a girl aged sixteen, residing at 35, Chapel-street, who is suffering from a severe fracture of the skull. All the other five are improving. About twenty out-patients who sustained injuries in the accident receive the daily attentions of Mr. Coham, the second house-surgeon.

LORD DERBY AND MR. DUNCOMBE.—A correspondence between Lord Derby and Mr. Thomas Duncombe has been published, touching certain expressions used by the latter in a letter to Colonel Dickson. A Commission of Inquiry sat to adjudicate upon a dispute between Lord Wilton and Colonel Dickson. Mr. Duncombe said in a letter published without his cognisance, that "the commission is unscrupulously assailed by the favoured influence of Grosvenor and St. James's Squares." Lord Derby was the brother of the late Lady Wilton; and he asks Mr. Duncombe whether he intended to convey an impression that Lord Derby had any part in the transaction to which the passage referred? Lord Derby said he was in entire ignorance of the matter, and had forgotten that any question was pending between Lord Wilton and Colonel Dickson. Mr. T. Duncombe replies that he did not intend to convey an impression that Lord Derby had any participation in the proceedings. That he had the Prime Minister in his mind he does not deny. It was supposed the object of the Commission was more to gain the influence and favour of the distinguished localities referred to than to do justice. Lord Derby rejoins that this explanation is not entirely satisfactory, since it implies that he had some personal interest in the case, and that his favour as Minister was to be propitiated. He feels sure that such an idea never entered into

the heads of the Commission. The introduction of his name Lord Derby regards as uncalled for. He left it to Mr. Duncombe's sense of honour to say whether the correspondence should be published; whereupon it was published.

Literature.

Four Months in Algeria: with a Visit to Carthage.

By the Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY, Vicar of Ware, Herts. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

A COUNTRY so interesting to the historical student and the antiquarian, as well as to the traveller and health-seeker, as is Algeria, may well be the subject of a book by a man of Mr. Blakesley's various accomplishments; although it be scarcely true that it "is little known in England,"—at least, if the five or six independent works, and the two or three compilations from the French *Exploration Scientifique*, and *Tableau de la Situation des Etablissements Français en Algérie*, which we remember, may be considered to have had a public. No previous book that we have seen, however, has the features of Mr. Blakesley's. As a classical scholar he has found a great part of his delight in reviving the historical associations that belong to Algeria; and in tracing the marks of the Roman possession of the country, in the remains of their towns, and in ruins still bearing inscriptions that have historical lights for discerning eyes. So admirably is the element furnished by these tastes and pursuits employed by the author, that we can hardly fancy the pages in which it appears being skipped even by readers who seek only amusement. On the other hand, the chapter on Carthage will be esteemed by the more scholarly as a very model of the clear exposition of an historical narrative in relation to topographical investigation; and the results arrived at will probably be regarded as a settlement of points hitherto in dispute. Mr. Blakesley is also a witness whose intelligence and right feeling give particular value to his reflections on the present and probable future of Algeria, and on its commercial and military value to its conquerors. He is not one of those who would be glad to see some outbreak of the native population—such as has taken place since the appearance of this volume, although almost anticipated in its last pages, in the author's remarks on the unsatisfactory character of the new constitution—become the occasion of weakening the power of France. Whatever may have been the crimes of the past, the present state of things is, in his judgment, "a gain to the native population, and a benefit to civilised Europe." But he exhorts that our neighbours for another generation be satisfied with a well-administered dependency; and that they "allow it to develop itself into a colony in the natural course of events," without any such "morbid impatience for results" as may lead to the sowing of "a crop of worthless thistles." Then as the old institutions become disintegrated, as they inevitably must, under growing European influences; and as a settled policy is attained, and life and property become universally secure; emigration and capital will be attracted to the country, and will gradually develop its resources, and give to the native population the wealth and the arts of peace they are learning to desire already. For these two features of the book, alone,—a scholar's junction of a very wonderful classical past to the strongly contrasting present,—and a well-informed Englishman's opinion on the political and social matters involved in the introduction of European institutions and civilisation, into a condition of things to the complexity of which Arab and Moor and Turk had each added something,—Mr. Blakesley's work might justly be pronounced one of the most interesting that has ever had Algeria for its subject.

It is the lighter side of the book, however, that we must further exhibit to our readers; for it is rich in delightful descriptions of scenery, and in narrative of personal adventure and observations. Although the material is old enough, how artistically it is presented in the following brilliant picture, in Algiers—of

MOORISH STREETS—AND INTERIORS.

"Several streets rise from the level of the Rue Bab-el-Oued and Rue Bab-Azoun, converging more and more as they ascend the hill, until they meet in the immediate vicinity of the Kasbah. The steepness of the ascent would prevent the use of a carriage in these, even if they were wide enough to admit one; but, in point of fact, there is not one broader than the Rows of Yarmouth, and most are even narrower. The principal one, which bears the name of the Street of the Kasbah, is cut in steps. Lateral alleys here and there connect these main lines with one another; but the whole forms a labyrinth, out of which it is impossible for the puzzled European to find his way, except by remembering that if he mounts he will be sure in time to arrive at the citadel, and if he descends, no less certain ultimately to reach the sea. I do not believe that one person in a hundred, if conducted to the highest part of the town and then left to himself, would succeed in returning by the same course by which he had come. The sides of the streets are in general simply dead walls, with here and there a loop hole above

and a closed door below, the houses exhibiting no more individuality than the sheep of a flock. At the height of the first story, wooden corbels are sometimes seen supporting a second one, likewise with its dead wall, which approaches even nearer than the floor below to the opposite tenement. Sometimes, especially in the cross alleys, the houses actually meet at the top, and the street becomes a mere arch. As you toil along it for the first time, not without some feeling of uneasiness at observing yourself the only European among a crowd of strange figures, of whose language you do not understand a word, you perhaps meet a troop of asses loaded with baskets of sand, and followed by a half-naked savage, whose looks do him injustice if he would feel any scruple in felling you with the cudgel he is employing upon the wretched brutes from whose frantic rush you despair of escaping. Of course you conclude that you have taken a wrong turn, and got into a very disagreeable neighbourhood. But this is altogether an error. There is, perhaps, a door standing open in the invariable dead wall. Look in, and you will see a charming court, surrounded by an arcade of marble columns. In the middle is a fountain, or perhaps some beautiful tree, such as in England we only find in the hot-house of a millionaire. Passing under the arcade on a tessellated floor, you find a staircase, of which both the stairs and walls are covered with encaustic tiles, and which conducts to an open gallery, likewise running round the court. From this you may enter the chambers of the mansion, not by opening a door, but by simply withdrawing a curtain which masks the approach to each; and in these you will see both the extent to which Oriental luxury can be carried, and the taste with which it adapts itself to the conditions of the climate. The floors are invariably of stucco or encaustic tiles: round the walls, which are painted in arabesques, run sofas covered with rich silk hangings and embroidered with gold. Elegantly carved tables stand here and there, covered with knick-knacks of native workmanship, such as gold or silver essence boxes, fans made of ostrich feathers, and ostrich eggs carved in devices or suspended in a network of twisted gold and silk thread. The main light comes through the door by which you have entered from the open gallery; sometimes there is no other whatever; but when there is it proceeds from a narrow slit culminating in an ogee arch, and filled with elaborate stone tracery, through which a single sunbeam finds its way in a fragmentary state. These windows are made like the embrasures in a fortification, and contracted on the outer face of the wall to the simple loopholes which strike the eye of a stranger. There is no glass in them. On the stuccoed floor, there are one or two small carpets, and perhaps a lion's or panther's skin with the teeth and nails gilt. In the palmy days of Algerine piracy, both the town and the neighbourhood were full of mansions furnished in this style, and in the case of the latter surrounded with delicious gardens. But the universal ruin of the Moorish population, which followed the French conquest, has to a great extent obliterated the traces of the former magnificence. The country villas were at first wantonly destroyed by the conquerors, and the town houses subsequently stripped by their owners of everything valuable which could be carried away. In some instances the beautiful courts with their marble columns are occupied by the stores of an European shopkeeper; in others the tenant has cut oblong holes in the outer walls and put sashes into them, and scarcely in any has there been attention paid to keeping up the ornamental repairs. Still, in a few houses, the visitor may yet gain an idea of what a Moorish interior must have been under the old régime."

Mr. Blakesley, though he went to Algeria as an invalid, made the best use of his time and strength during his four months; and though it seems to us as if he had seen everything possible, he tells us there is much more, of more than ordinary interest, to repay a traveller. In the account of his visit to the province of Constantine, we have a sketch of the capital of the Numidian Kings,—“the noblest site in the world.”—

THE CITY OF CONSTANTINE.

"The Hamma (Water) is something more than fifty miles from Philippeville, and about ten from Constantine. It is at the head of one of the cracks (so to speak) in the limestone stratum, which converge into the main split through which the Oued-el-Rummel bursts; and the stream which issues forth falls into the valley of the latter, after running only two or three miles. The change in the scene from the bare surface of the limestone steppe to the rich vegetation of the oasis caused by the Hamma, struck me very forcibly, as it was the first thing of the kind I had seen. Every kind of tree springs up luxuriantly; among them the date-palm, the fig, and the pomegranate. The road to Constantine now begins regularly to descend, and at last, about four miles before arriving, turns suddenly to the eastward, and the capital of the Numidian kings stands before us, on the noblest site, I should think, in the whole world. The descent still continues towards the bank of the Rummel; and at its lowest point, when within a mile of the city as the crow flies, is between 900 and 1,000 feet below it. The gigantic pedestal of rock on which the lordly Cirta is enthroned, is an island on all sides but its southwest, and on the greater part of that. The remainder is occupied by an isthmus, over which alone a wheeled carriage can enter the walls. On every other part the Rummel runs through a deep ravine, the sides of which are precipices, so nearly touching one another that here and there they are actually connected half-way down by a natural bridge of rock, 200 feet below which the river (a brawling brook in summer, but in winter a roaring torrent) rushes on to take its leap at the falls; while for an equal or greater height above, the blue limestone rises in perpendicular cliffs. The west side of the peninsula faces the valley up which the road passes; and approaching it shortly before sunset, glowing under the rays of a setting sun, which at the same time poured floods of light through the rich vegetation of the valley, my companion and I agreed that we never had seen such a landscape. What must it have been, when the esplanade on the top of the rock was occupied by Doric edifices, instead of the frightful line of barracks which now crowns it!"

Vastly more beautiful is the picture in words of the Falls of the Oued-el-Rummel; but it is too long for quotation.—The world and man are ever the same, it seems,—when noble Romans

dwelt in the African Rusicada, the site of the modern Philippeville, the "snobs" were there, as they are in our European cities to-day; as may be seen in the remarks of Mr. Blakesley on the inscriptions that have been discovered, presenting what he calls—

ANCIENT RECORDS OF VULGARITY.

"In the monumental records of this time throughout North Africa, nothing is so striking as the proof which they afford of a vulgar lust for petty distinctions, accompanied by an entire disregard of the means by which these might be attained. One man puts up a monument to his patron, by whose favour he had been enabled to fill the offices of his town at an earlier age than the law permitted; another makes the same public acknowledgment to his, on behalf of his son. But the most common form of a mean ostentation is, for the holder of a provincial dignity to proclaim to the world, that, in addition to the payment which he had agreed to make in consideration for the honour, he likewise gave something or other to boot, the money value of which is carefully set down on the stone which has handed down the memory of the whole transaction to posterity."

At Jemappes—one of the few successful agricultural settlements of the French—there are more lions than in any other part of the province of Constantine, except on the borders of Tunis; but they are scarcely looked upon as an evil, as they keep down the wild boars, which are their favourite food, and are consequently seldom attacked unless they do mischief to the cattle. Mr. Blakesley was not so fortunate as to meet with the Algerian traveller's customary lion; though once he had very peculiar sensations on hearing the cry, "*Voilà, un lion!*"—but it turned out to be a mastiff, waiting for his master. He heard good lion-stories, however, from the Jemappes colonists; who, by the way, have a belief that the lion will never attack a man unless he is provoked: and here is a story—told "as he heard it," we suppose—of

A SOCIABLE LION.

"Two French soldiers, who had been in the village for some purpose or other, set off one day to proceed to El Arouch, a settlement on the road between Philippeville and Constantine, to which there is a direct route from Jemappes by a path through the bush. They did not start together, and the one who commenced the journey first was much intoxicated. After proceeding some distance, in the course of doing which he lost his sword, he felt himself overcome with fatigue, and stretching himself on the grass fell into a sound sleep. His companion, who was perfectly sober, following after him a time, picked up his sabre, and at last found the slumberer on the grass. He gave him a kick and called to him to get up, when to his horror there rose up—not the man but a huge lion, that lay couched by his side, which he had taken for part of the trunk of a tree covered with grass. The sober soldier instantly ran off, under the impression that his comrade had been destroyed by the animal, after losing his sword in an unsuccessful combat with it; but the lion, instead of pursuing him, resumed his place by the side of the still sleeping man. After a time the latter awoke too, and got upon his legs, much astonished at discovering the company he had been keeping. The lion also again rose, but without any sign of ferocity; and when the soldier set off on his route, accompanied him, walking close by his side for several miles, as far as the immediate neighbourhood of El Arouch, where, probably because the forest there ceases, he turned about, and sought his old haunts again."

"Well, that beats all!"—From native lions to native men, and those the best of them,—the Kabyles, whose probity, frankness, and capability of attachment to Europeans, distinguish them from the Arabs. Here, without the walls of Constantine, is

THE KABYLE MARKET.

"A little below the tomb of Precilius is an esplanade upon which the Kabyle market is held. It is partly surrounded by the huts of these people, to some of which there is attached a small plot of garden, scarcely so big as a moderate sized tablecloth, in which, by the help of plentifully watering it, they contrive to grow a few pot-herbs. In front of others lie little heaps of the wood which is used for dyeing the hands and feet of the women a red colour, or lumps of red salt. This production is brought from Milah, a day's journey from Constantine, but the rock which furnishes it is at Radgusie, about three leagues to the south-west of that place, Milah being merely the entrepôt from whence it is dispersed over the neighbourhood, just as Stilton is of the cheeses which go by its name. It appeared to me to differ in nothing except its colour from the salt which is sold in England as Malden salt. The Kabyles here were true to the character for industry which distinguishes them from the Arabs. Not a man was to be seen idle. Some were hammering bits for mules and asses, having husbanded for this purpose every particle of old iron they could find, so that their booths looked like so many fractions of a marine-store shop. Others were making bricks out of earth collected by the hand, moistened with water from a goat's skin. Of course, the results were very scanty, and it is almost inconceivable how such labour could support the artificer, even on the wretched fare which alone he requires, to which the diet of an English workhouse would be princely luxury. The Arab market is held higher up on the level of the gates of Constantine. There the aspect of the people is altogether different. Tall impassive-looking figures stand about, wrapt in their long bournouses, or sit in a line on the edge of the hill, perfectly motionless, and presenting from below the appearance of a string of great white crows. As the thoroughfare into the town passes across the space of which this market occupies a part, the scene is diversified by military costumes, both European and native, among the latter the blue Zouave uniform of the *tirailleurs indigènes* predominating. If anywhere a close knot of people appears, they are probably listening to some blind singers, who, sitting on the ground, chant in a plaintive tone verses from the Koran, inculcating the practice of works of mercy. They are exactly the

same people met with in Egypt, accompanying their ditty with a few notes on the flute; and, if I may judge of their general success from what I saw in a few minutes, must, like all professional beggars, make a very handsome thing of their trade. One of the number who had the use of his eyes, continually went round among the crowd to collect, and likewise offered for sale flutes such as those which were used by his companions. The leathern water-bottle of the Bodouin, which I never saw in the central province, here made its appearance very frequently, indicating the greater proximity of the waterless desert."

We might go on in this manner, extracting a score of passages; in all of which the reader would confess the attractiveness of the subject, and the skilfulness of the writer. The present state of affairs in Algeria is such as to give a peculiar interest to this last book on the country, by a competent and candid observer. But when the circumstances of its temporary claims on attention have passed away, it will continue to be prized by the antiquarian and the scholar, for its solid and valuable information; and by the lovers of books on foreign lands and peoples, for the brightness of its pictures and its amusing notes of travel. It has a good map,—plans and outline views for the illustration of its topographical matter,—and several excellent plates after photographs by the author.

Dr. Paley's Works: a Lecture, by R. WHATELEY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

Explanations of the Bible and of the Prayer-book: the Duty and the Mode of Providing them. By R. WHATELEY, D.D. Ibid.

It is refreshing to read a new book or pamphlet from Archbishop Whateley; such intellectual strength and large knowledge, and genial feeling, are present, as are scarcely elsewhere in a living writer, united to such a clear, simple, and manly style. His acute good sense, and forcible reasoning, relieved by gleams of humour and the aptest illustrations, make the reading of his works a mentally bracing and exhilarating exercise. Much that he has himself said of Paley, in the Lecture of which we have given the title above, may truly be said of himself, as being in many respects Paley's literary successor, though, at the same time, his intellectual superior, and a more spiritual Christian.

It has been common lately, with a certain class of religious writers, to speak disparagingly of Paley; and to allow little value to such works as the *Evidences* and the *Natural Theology*. Undoubtedly there was formerly too much inclination to make much of works like these; to the neglect of other evidences, and of the more spiritual aspects of Christianity. But the reaction has been absurdly violent in some quarters: and it is not unnecessarily that Dr. Whateley undertakes to show the real and enduring value of Paley's works, and to place some of the errors that are to be found in his treatises, and that have chiefly brought him into undeserved disrepute, in such lights as may assist thoughtful persons to disentangle them from the truths they are united with, and then to correct or supplant them. The *Horæ Paulinæ* is considered to be its author's masterpiece as "emphatically an original work, and one which exhibits in a most striking manner his peculiar acuteness in sifting evidence." On a comparison of Paley's views on the subject of morality, with the conceptions of divine benevolence formed by man from the study of design in the universe, as insisted on in the *Natural Theology*, it is acutely said: "It would be impossible for Man, if he really were such a Being as Paley represents him to be, to form those notions of the divine benevolence which Paley himself contends for." The whole of the criticism of Paley's moral theory is excellent for its clearness and searching character. Of his Sermons it is admitted that "he does certainly too much underrate the change requisite for every man in order to become acceptable to the Most High; a change that is, of the character of Man such as Man is by nature, and left to himself without the aid of divine grace, into the character of those who are 'led by the Spirit of God,' as the Apostle says, to become 'sons of God.'"

In contrasting Paley's "solid good sense and pure taste" with "the bombastic obscurity of such writers as it is now the fashion, with some persons, to admire as full of transcendental wisdom and eloquence," Dr. Whateley selects a passage from a well-known writer, which some of our readers may recollect. It begins "Religion is a mountain air; it is the embalmer of the world: it is myrrh, and storax, and chlorine, and rosemary," &c., &c., &c. After this sort of thing, it ends with, "A true conversion, a true Christ, is now, as always, to be made by the reception of beautiful sentiments." Our humorous archbishop simply answers with Falstaff's words to Pistol: "If thou hast any tidings, prithee deliver them like a man of this world." Then follows this passage,—applicable, we are sorry to say, to not a few in our day:—

"It is worth observing that this writer (as well as several others of these 'Children of the Mist') professes

to be a Christian. They believe in Christianity, all but the history and the doctrines. The history they consider as partly true, but partly a myth, and partly an exaggerated and falsified report; and the doctrines as a mixture of truth with errors and pious frauds. Yet though in reality much further removed from Christianity than a Jew or a Mahometan, they are quite ready to take that oath, 'on the true faith of a Christian,' which many have regarded as the great bulwark of the Christian character of our Legislature. And you should observe that, with hypocrisy (against which, it has been most truly remarked, no legal enactments can afford security) these persons are not at all chargeable. They are to be censured indeed for an unwarrantable use of the terms they employ;—for inventing a new language of their own, and calling it English. But since they tell us what it is they do mean by Christianity they cannot fairly be accused of deceit."

"I am told that the school or sect to which most of these writers belong is called 'Positivity,' and that its doctrine is the worship of Human Nature. If you have no clear notion concerning this system, you are probably, so far, on a level with its authors."

When reading racy bits like this, one forgets, and can hardly believe, that the writer is now a septuagenary.

The second work placed above is the substance of charges delivered in the years 1857 and 1858, and consists of two parts, on the explanation of the Bible, and of the Prayer-book, severally. Very strongly does the archbishop urge on ministers of religion the duty of direct exposition of the Scriptures; and, after treating of the modes of giving such explanatory instruction, of the pains and skill requisite for it, and of the value of its results to the production of a rational and well-directed piety; he makes the following remarks on the temptation to neglect such expository teaching. We earnestly commend them to the consideration of our preachers;—especially to the now numerous and popular "Magic-Lantern School."

"I have dwelt thus earnestly on this branch of our duty, not, of course, as meaning to disparage the others, but because there is, to some persons, a strong temptation to neglect it. Those who have (or believe themselves to have) the gift of pouring forth hortatory addresses in a style of impassioned and stirring eloquence, will be tempted to confine themselves too much to the exercise of that gift, and to be occupied almost exclusively with what they call appeals to the heart. The effects produced by such addresses are often immediate and striking, though seldom lasting, unless when preceded or accompanied by what is more properly called instruction;—unless the metal that is heated be moulded into the proper form. But such persons as I have alluded to are under a temptation to shun the less showy and more troublesome task of patiently labouring, day after day, and year after year, first to acquire themselves, and then to impart to a congregation of whom many perhaps are dull-minded and little educated, those rudiments of knowledge which are needed for a profitable study of the Scriptures. And again, the hearers will usually admire more, and be more gratified by, a style of exciting eloquence, than by discourses of which explanation forms the chief part. For, to learn requires attention and some degree of laborious exercise of the mind; which is often distasteful, to those especially who have been little accustomed to study. But excitement, on the other hand, implies no labour; the hearer derives much gratification from the stirring up of his feelings, but is altogether passive as far as regards mental exertion. What style of preaching therefore will usually be the most agreeable to a large portion of mankind, and the most admired by them, is sufficiently obvious. I am not, however, considering such a case as that of a man deliberately preferring popularity to the real edification of his flock, and to the faithful service of his Divine Master. If such a person could exist, he would evidently be beyond the reach of admonition. But if any one feels confident that he is quite safe from all danger of having his judgment biassed in favour of what is most liked and most applauded by those around, or of being tempted to overrate the importance and utility of that which he finds the easiest to himself, and in which he most excels,—if he feels quite secure against all danger of any such temptation, I should then say that he is in the greatest danger. For, our real safety depends on vigilant self-distrust."

A weighty and solemn passage is this;—worthy of a preacher's most serious thought. There are, also, remarks on the Disparagement of Reason and Knowledge, and on the Disparagement of Miraculous Evidence; and again, on Presumptuous Explanations of Scripture, such as "bold interpretations of unfulfilled prophecy," and speculative assertions of the reasons of divine facts and operations where God has given no revelation,—to which we would call attention, regretting that we cannot quote them.

In that part of the work which is given to the Prayer-book, there are, as might be expected, some things that do not concern ourselves,—but not many; for the author generally moves on from special considerations to general principles. Speaking of the Creeds, he expresses anxiety that ministers of his church should guard their people against the "misapprehension" and "altogether erroneous view," that a Creed is "a summary of all essential doctrines;" and points out, "that the object of a Creed is, not to instruct men in all points of Gospel truth, but to guard against the heresies most prevalent in each age and country." "Creeds, therefore, (it is well added), correspond not to the houses we build as our dwelling-places, but rather to the sea-walls which are erected to protect this or that part of the coast from the encroachments of the ocean." It might readily be shown that this is the correct

view. And very emphatically does the archbishop enjoin that his clergy point out to their people, "that the Creeds have no independent authority, nor any claim to reception derived from General Councils, or Tradition, but rest only on their conformity to Scripture; as the [Church of England] Reformers have been careful to set forth in the Article on Creeds."

This little volume is one which, not only within the Establishment, but in all sections of the Church, is fitted to exert a healthy influence on the teaching of the pulpit, and to produce effects that shall be of lasting benefit.

GIFT BOOKS.

The Pilgrim's Progress; by JOHN BUNYAN. With Sixty-five Original Illustrations, by DAVID AND WILLIAM B. SCOTT. London and Edinburgh: A. Fullerton and Co.—Another edition of "the immortal tinker,"—and one, too, typographically and artistically the best that has appeared. The designs of the late David Scott are amongst the noblest productions of his sublime imagination and powerful hand. They have been much written about by those who regard them merely from an art point of view, and by those who have studied them as devout Banyanists; and, having stood the assaults of criticism, have become so widely celebrated as now to need neither defence nor praise. Although Bunyan has been so popular with artists, few have succeeded in giving true embodiment to his grandly simple and distinct conceptions. Books have attained great celebrity as illustrated editions of the "Pilgrim," that were without any marks of the artists' intelligent and loving sympathy with the author. A cheap edition, illustrated by Mr. Clayton, notwithstanding that the idealisation of the persons and incidents of Bunyan's rich allegory was carried too far, has been hitherto, on the whole, the best thing of the kind. But David Scott was pre-eminently fitted to be the illustrator of the "Pilgrim";—as the Preface to this volume says, "the most austere of modern painters fittingly associated himself with the preacher of Bedford." His designs extend to the first part only of the allegory; and are forty in number. With great intellectual grasp, with wonderful fulness and delicacy of sympathy, and with a vigorous drawing seldom surpassed, the lamented artist has given us such realisations as, in most instances, satisfy the great demands of the text, and sometimes impart to its word-pictures a new poetry that only genius like Scott's could breathe around the creations of genius like Bunyan's. Occasionally there is something of extravagance, or over-doing of the incident; but it is rarely. Amongst innumerable merits, how poetical is the conception of the Pilgrim's burden as a deeply dark and clinging shadow,—how full of reality Christian's climbing of the Hill Difficulty,—how terrible in its power the Fight with Apollyon, and, again, Giant Despair finding the pilgrims asleep,—how solemn and affecting in its perfect simplicity (at first glance, to many, a disappointing bareness), Christian entering on the Valley of the Shadow of Death,—and what truth and variety are there in the different scenes of temptation, and in Vanity Fair,—and what beautiful sentiment on the Death of Faithful, and the Passage of the River. The second part of the work is now illustrated by the brother of David Scott. Mr. William B. Scott has a reputation of his own, both as artist and poet; and we are glad to see him engaged in the completion of the work the brother he loved so well began so nobly. His treatment of the illustrations is "intentionally similar, both as regards thought and execution." He always preserves the scenery of subjects treated in the first part, thus keeping in our view the identity of Christian's journey with her husband's; and by a poetical conception of the coming of the celestial messenger at the close, brings out the truth that the pilgrimage has been wholly a spiritual one. Mr. Bell Scott will be the last person in the world to be displeased if any one prefer his brother's designs to his own;—his own are worthy every way to accompany his brother's, but he would scornfully repel the flattery that they are equal to them. There is perhaps more of beauty, and more variety of suggestion, in Mr. Bell Scott's designs; and more of simplicity and severe majesty in his brother's. Further than this we are not disposed to extend the comparison. Very beautiful and rich in meaning are Christian's two dreams, the Interpreter's feast, and the coming forth from the Bath of Sanctification,—charming, too, is the shepherd boy in the Valley of Humiliation,—and there is power, as well as some fine drawing, in the scenes with Giant Despair. In the picture of the Worldly man, there is a touch of satire in making a copy of the *Times* one of the things that he draws to him with his muck-rake. The number of these illustrations of the second part is twenty-five. We have only to add that the text has been carefully collated with the best editions, and is splendidly printed. The *Memoir*, by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, is excellently written, and closes with some interesting critical matter on the works to which it is supposed by some, with most unfounded assumption, that Bunyan may have been indebted for his idea of the "Pilgrim." We scarcely need add to these remarks the special expression of our opinion, that this volume is of altogether unapproached delightfulness and excellence as an illustrated edition of our great religious allegory.

Shakspeare Fresh Chiselled on Stone. By J. V. BARRETT. London: Dean and Son. Here are a dozen

coloured plates, having for their subjects humorous perversions of lines from Shakspeare. Thus we have the lines from Julius Cæsar, "Why, there was a crown offered him, and being offered him, he put it by with the back of his hand, thus:" accompanied by a picture in which a lady and three children have just alighted from a cab, the pavement strewn with luggage and a toy-horse, and "cabby" indignantly rejects and puts away from him the "crown" offered in payment. Another passage, from Hamlet—

"He took me by the wrist and held me hard;
Then goes he to the length of all his arm;
And with his other hand thus, o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he could draw it"

—is "illustrated" or "fresh chiselled" by an angry and contemptuous policeman holding at arm's length a ragamuffin boy, whom he has caught lurking beside a high garden wall. These two are the best of the lot; and several of the others are uncommonly poor and vulgar. Mr. Barrett's powers as a comic artist might be better employed. There is scarcely a minute's amusement in his present book.

Deborah's Diary: a Sequel to "Mary Powell". London: A. Hall, Virtue and Co. It will be at once understood that this is the supposititious diary of Deborah, the favourite daughter of John Milton. Sequels are proverbially dangerous to authors; and are seldom successful with the public: and we wish the admirable authoress of "Mary Powell" had not attempted this. There is indeed much that is pleasing in the book;—most people who take it up, will pursue it to the end. Some passages are very beautiful and touching in their simplicity; and Milton is depicted with much of quiet dignity: but the whole is wanting in the air of probable truth, and the essential character of Milton, according to our reading of his life, is missed. The authoress's interpretation of the much-discussed relations of Milton and his daughters in the later years of his life, is this:—that the third Mrs. Milton (Elizabeth Minshull) was a common-place, vulgar person, who cunningly fomented disagreements between the daughters and their father, and was assisted therein by her favourite servant, Elizabeth Fisher, an unreliable, if not loose, sort of person. The effects of Milton's demands on his daughters, to read and write for him, are admitted by our authoress Deborah to have been often wearying to them; and natural disposition added something in the case of the two elder to the possible grounds of misunderstanding. Mrs. Milton's part was, to take advantage of the poet's blindness, and to represent his daughters as ungrateful to him and as undutiful towards herself: so that, eventually, almost driven out by their step-mother, they left him: and he, dying apart from them, and under his wife's sole influence, declared such a will as was unjust to them and to his own real fatherly character. The hint for this reading of the facts is evidently taken from the poet's nephew, Edward Phillips, who wrote of Milton's widow, that "she persecuted his children while he lived, and cheated them when he was dead." The view taken of Mrs. Milton's character is perhaps near the truth: but the conspiracy of Betty Fisher with her is contrary to the fact deposed to by the said Betty in her evidence on Milton's will,—viz., that she had only resided a twelvemonth in the poet's house prior to his decease; while the daughters had left it some three or four years previously. We are quite willing, however, to be persuaded that the words Betty put into her great master's mouth, as spoken by him to his wife, when dining in the kitchen, and enjoying something good, "betrayed the counterfeit, by savouring overmuch of the scullion." The best passages in the book are the description of Chalfont, and the first scenes of Milton's residence there. But, while wishing to be pleased with it, we are compelled to admit that the work cannot be praised for its *vraisemblance*.

Cleanings.

The *Moniteur* announces that Baron Gros has succeeded in negotiating a treaty with Japan.

The Government of Victoria contemplate the introduction of camels, for exploring and other purposes.

The *Westminster Review* advocates the appropriation of some of the ecclesiastical revenues to secular teaching.

The site of the Exhibition of 1861 has been finally fixed on, namely, the ground bought at Brompton by the proceeds of the Exhibition of 1851.

Elinor Freeman, aged eighteen months, was poisoned by its mother giving it a dose of syrup of poppies, "to quiet it," on Christmas Eve.

The admirers of fine paintings will be pleased at being reminded by Messrs. Ackerman and Co., that Dulwich Gallery is opened to visitors without the preliminary nuisance of tickets to be obtained only at a few places.

It is said that the Government intend to transfer the library and museum at the East India House to the British Museum, though it is not stated what rooms are assignable for the reception of these treasures.—*Literary Gazette*.

Arrangements are in progress for extending the electric telegraph from Savannah to Key West, and thence to Cuba. The Government think it essential at the present moment to be in instant communication with their naval forces in those waters.

The Burns centenary festival, which is to come off on the 25th inst., promises to be an event of

great interest. A large number of relics of Burns, of a personal and literary character, will be displayed; and the only portraits of the poet, taken during his lifetime, by Nasmyth and Taylor, will be exhibited on the occasion.

The *Morning Post*, while hostile to the services conducted by members of its own church in Exeter Hall, and by Dissenters in St. James's Hall, finds consolation in the fact that "an intoned service" and "a grand and consecrated temple" are, on the whole, most attractive, and hints that an increase of the choir at Westminster Abbey would augment the attendance there.

The Art Union of the Crystal Palace fairly commenced its operations on Saturday. The specimens of ceramic, and other articles intended for distribution to the subscribers, were displayed in the Sheffield Court. Among the specimens so exhibited, from which the subscribers of one guinea may select, were two charming busts of Ophelia and Miranda, by Calder Marshall, R.A., in ceramic statuary. These works have been designed and executed expressly for the Art Union, as also a fine renaissance vase, manufactured by Messrs. Copeland.

An American claims to have invented a submarine boat. He says that he has remained under water in it four hours without air tubes; that he can move it under water three miles an hour; rise and sink at pleasure; carry and fix to hostile ships powder torpedoes; use a 24-pounder against the hull of a ship, firing, disappearing to load, rising and firing again; he can use his boat for "several days" at sea without showing an inch above water; and do many other wonderful things. His own Government would not look at his invention; it was offered to the French—he got no reply. He has now brought it to England, and has received prompt and full attention from the Surveyor of the Navy.

CHLOROFORM AT THE ROYAL ACCOUCHEMENT.—From a memoir of the late Dr. Snow, in the *Medical Times*, we learn that on April the 7th, 1853, he administered chloroform to her Majesty at the birth of the Prince Leopold. A note in his diary records the event. The inhalation lasted fifty-three minutes. The chloroform was given on a handkerchief, in fifteen minim doses, and the Queen expressed herself as greatly relieved by the administration. He had previously been consulted on the occasion of the birth of Prince Arthur, in 1850, but had not been called in to render his services. Previous to the birth of Prince Leopold he had been honoured with an interview with his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, and returned much overjoyed with the Prince's kindness and great intelligence on the scientific points which had formed the subject of their conversation. On the 14th of April, 1857, another note in the diary records the fact of the second administration of chloroform to her Majesty, at the birth of the Princess Beatrice. The chloroform again exerted its beneficent influence, and her Majesty once more expressed herself as much satisfied with the result. Inquisitive folk often overburdened Snow, after these events, with a multitude of questions of an unmeaning kind. He answered them with all good-natured reserve. "Her Majesty is a model patient," was his usual reply; a reply, which, he once said, seemed to answer every purpose, and was very true. One lady of an inquiring mind, to whom he was administering chloroform, got very loquacious during the period of excitement, and declared she would inhale no more of the vapour unless she were told what the Queen said, word for word, when she was taking it. "Her Majesty," replied the doctor, "asked no questions until she had breathed very much longer than you have; and if you only go on in loyal imitation I will tell you everything." The patient could not but follow the example held out to her. In a few seconds she forgot all about Queen, Lords, and Commons, and when the time came for a renewal of hostilities found that her clever witness had gone home to his dinner, leaving her with the thirst for knowledge still on her tongue.

POPULAR ERRORS.—A mischievous and dangerous error much too prevalent, even at the present time, is the impression that Cod Liver Oil fit for medical purposes can easily be produced from every species of cod fish. Dr. de Jongh's researches have entirely dissipated this delusion from the minds of scientific and well-informed medical men, by whom, on the Continent and in Great Britain, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is held in the highest repute, as the only Oil that can safely and certainly be depended upon for its uniform purity and marvellous efficacy in the treatment of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, skin diseases, and many other painful disorders. Upon this subject the "Lancet," the highest English authority, observes:—"The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. Dr. de Jongh gives the preference to the light-brown over the pale oil. In this preference we fully concur. It is certain that oils, which are anything but the oil of the cod, are often sold as such. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A PEERLESS REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.—The well-known properties of these Pills are too highly appreciated in all parts of the world to require any commendation. The test of years has proved their efficacy in curing bile, indigestion, flatulency, sick headache, nervousness, and debilitated constitutions. They invigorate the body, strengthen the faculties of the mind, and increase the appetite; old and young, rich and poor, resort to them when afflicted with any ailment, and none are disappointed in their effect upon the system. The student, with these Pills in his possession, need not deny himself the luxuries of the table, fearing his literary labours might be suspended by a fit of indigestion, which quenches the imagination.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, effected by Dr. Barry's delicious health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, are not the least remarkable:—
Cure No. 42,116.—Major Edie, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength. Cure No. 36,418.—Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings. Cure No. 26,418.—Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility. Cure No. 39,628.—Dr. Wurtzer, of consumption. Cure No. 32,889.—

William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis. Cure No. 46,270. Mr. James Roberts, wood merchant, of Frimley, of thirty years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness. Cure No. 49,832.—Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Dr. Barry's excellent food.—Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]

BIRTHS.

HOOPER.—Dec. 21, the wife of Rev. J. Clifford Hooper, of a son.
EBRINGTON.—Dec. 21, at Madeira, the wife of Viscount Ebrington, of a son.
HARDCASTLE.—Jan. 7, at Beech-lodge, Wimbeldon-common, the wife of John Hardcastle, Esq., of a son.
MEAD.—Jan. 7, at Forest-hill, Sydenham, the wife of Mr. Joseph Mead, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOWATT—JONES.—Dec. 25, at Berrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. Thomas Hamilton Mowatt, to Miss Sarah Maria Jones, both of the same city.
TAYLOR—FARTHING.—Dec. 26, at Berrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. Thomas Taylor, to Miss Susannah Farming.
GORDON—SUMMERS.—Jan. 6, at the Independent Chapel, Southminster, by the Rev. C. Winter, Mr. Robert Gordon, of Keith, North Britain, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Summers, of Southminster.
HARRISON—HARRISON.—Jan. 9, at the Independent Meeting House, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, Mr. Thomas Harrison, to Mrs. Caroline Harrison, both of Corpusty, in Norfolk.

DEATHS.

BIRRELL.—Dec. 29, at Liverpool, after a short illness, Charles, second son of the Rev. C. M. Birrell, in his nineteenth year.
OWEN.—Dec. 29, at Bath, the Rev. John Owen, thirty years the revered and beloved pastor of the congregation assembling at the late Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, in that city.
ROTHES.—Jan. 2, at Edinburgh, the Right Hon. George William Evelyn Leslie, Earl of Rothes.
MARSHALL.—Jan. 4, at Aylesbury, after a most protracted illness, Lucy, the youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Marshall, solicitor, Aylesham, aged sixty-two years.
SANDERS.—Jan. 5, at Marino-terrace, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. Henry Sanders, in her thirtieth year.
ODELL.—Jan. 9, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Charles Odell, of Blackheath, and No. 7, St. Paul's.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Exchange, owing to the unsatisfactory state of Continental affairs, and the agitation of the European money markets, has been in a very unsatisfactory state during the week. On Saturday there was a total fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Yesterday the funds were for a time quiet, but the telegraphic report of the speech of the King of Sardinia caused much agitation. At four o'clock the funds were quoted fully $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than on Saturday, and presented a very heavy and unsettled appearance. After the close of the Stock Exchange, still lower prices coming forward from Paris, further speculative sales were pressed, and a fresh fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. took place. To-day most of the principal securities continue heavy at their reduced quotations. Consols for Money are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$, and ditto February, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. The New Threes and Reduced are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96. Indian Loan Debentures, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Bonds, 17s prem. Exchequer Bills, 40s to 43s prem.; and ditto Bonds, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On all the Continental Exchanges there has been great agitation. A decline of nearly 1 per cent. took place on the Paris Bourse yesterday, the 3 per Cents. having closed at 70 20 for Money, and 70 5 for the Account. Sardinian securities have fallen 4 or 5 per cent. Her Five per Cent. stock now stands at 87 per cent., whilst Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. command 100.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange heaviness likewise prevails. French, Lombardo-Venetian, and British railway shares are all weaker. The market for the latter is prejudiced by the approach of the settlement, as well as by the knowledge that very large amounts of stock are now held by money lenders as security for loans.

There were as many as 203 tenders for the Victoria railway loan at a minimum price of 107. The Debentures are now quoted 107 to 108.

The trade of the port of London during the past week has exhibited less activity. The number of ships announced inwards at the Custom House, from foreign ports, were 144; there were 7 from Ireland and 209 colliers. The entries outwards amounted to 80, and those cleared to 85, besides 21 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been limited, viz., only 3 vessels; 1 to Sydney, of 737 tons, and 2 to Port Philip, of 1721 tons—making a total of 2458 tons.

Notwithstanding the unsettled feeling produced by the differences between the French and Austrian Governments the weekly reviews from the several manufacturing districts are not unsatisfactory. Most of the advices allude favourably to the prospects of a good spring trade, and the impression that explanations will have the effect of tranquillising the

public mind. Should, however, any revolution occur in Italy, it would occasion great distress and sacrifice, and must eventually proportionately check activity. From Manchester, Birmingham, and Bradford the accounts are, in the midst of such a state of things, encouraging, and the orders received for immediate execution have increased. With the turn of the year the manufacturers are steadily augmenting their stock, though prices still exhibit considerable firmness, the current demand being sufficient to sustain the general tone of business. At Leeds, Norwich, and Nottingham, the late improvement is supported, and in the latter locality the lace trade is advancing, while that connected with hosiery is also in a favourable position. The Irish accounts are on the whole more cheerful; the Belfast letters especially speaking of the sound state of mercantile affairs.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT		
Notes issued	£33,043,250	
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,470,000	
Gold Bullion	18,568,250	
Silver Bullion	—	
£33,043,250	£33,043,250	
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,805,031
Reserve	Other Securities ..	18,209,742
Public Deposits	Notes	12,161,000
Other Deposits	Gold & Silver Coin	577,399
Seven Day and other		
Bills		
£41,754,072		£41,754,072
Jan. 6, 1858.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	

Friday, January 7, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

COOPER, J., Friar-street, Blackfriars-road, and Gray's-inn-lane, baker, January 14, February 18.
ZULKE, E., Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, merchant, January 17, February 21.
SUTHERS, T., Halifax, reed maker, January 21, February 18.
FURNELL, T. B., Sheffield, draper, January 15, February 19.
McDONALD, A., Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, January 19, February 16.
BRENDON, C., Liverpool, licensed victualler, January 19, February 7.
MONK, W., Padham, Lancashire, manufacturer, January 27, February 17.
DEMETHIADIS, D. P., Manchester and Constantinople, merchant, January 19, February 23.

Tuesday, January 11, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

T. CHURCHMAN, Sheerness, and New Brompton, coal merchant, January 20, February 24.
WAINWRIGHT, E., Earl-street, Kensington, baker, January 24, February 28.
ROGERS, H., Bradford, milliner, January 21, February 18.
LODGE, W., Castle-hill, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, merchant, January 27, February 18.
HILL, C. J., Birmingham, grocer, January 21, February 10.
WOLFE, J., Jun., Manchester, small ware manufacturer, January 23, February 18.
Mr. Commissioner Fane will sit at the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, the 20th January, in the matters of the winding-up of the Joint-stock Companies Act, 1856 and 1857.
Mr. Commissioner Foulke will sit in the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 22nd February, at one, in the matter of winding-up the Maresfield Patent Gunpowder Company (limited.)

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.

There was a moderate show of home-grown wheat at this morning's market, and the arrivals of foreign in the past week have not been large. Higher prices were generally demanded at the commencement of market, but eventually the greater part of the English supply was sold at the full rates of Monday last; foreign wheat was held for more money, which could not be realised, but at last week's quotations there was a steady sale for consumption. Ship flour in better demand and 1s per sack dearer. Beans are per quarter higher. Peas dull. Sweet fresh samples of grinding barley sold freely and 6d per quarter dearer, fine malting qualities continue scarce. We had a good supply of foreign oats chiefly from Sweden and Denmark, but a short one of British growth: the trade was more active and for good fresh corn 6d per quarter more was paid than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes steady sale. Tares fully as dear. Fine red cloverseed meets with buyers on speculation, but white neglected.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	42 to 44	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	46 50	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	42 44	Danish and Holstein	44 46
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malted	36 42	Petersburg	39 43
Distilling	26 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 64	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, mazagan	35 40	Marianopol	40 43
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 32
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	40 46
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	26 27
Grey	40 41	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 41	Danish	26 28
Boilers	—	East Friesland	22 23
Tares (English new)	65 70	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	62 64	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	21 22	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 38
Sack of 280 lbs.	33 40	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	30 32
Baltic	52 54	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	17 24
Canaryseed	68 70	Jahde	17 23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	15 21
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	19 24
German	—	Swedish	21 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 144	—	New York	20 25
Rape Cakes, 110 lbs to 120	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Repeased, 34/0s to 36/0s per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 10.—The few parcels of new red English cloverseed offering were held at very high prices, which checked sales; and fine foreign met more inquiry. New North of France in small lots appeared, and were offered at moderate rates. Canaryseed was in fair supply, with a limited demand, at 3s to 4s per quarter decline. Foreign new spring tares were offering, but at too high rates for the country demand.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

There was only a moderate supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, and its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrival of beasts fresh up this morning were limited as to number, but in fair average condition. All breeds were in active request at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of fully 2d per 8lbs, some prime Scots having sold at 5s 2d per 8lbs. From the Northern and Midland counties 1,500 shorthorns came to hand; from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., 900 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England 400 of various breeds; from Scotland 250 Scots; and from Ireland 170 oxen, &c. The supply of sheep was on the increase, and its quality was good. The mutton trade ruled very inactive, and in some instances prices had a drooping tendency. The top quotation for Downs was 5s per 8lbs. Calves, the show of which was limited, were in good request, and quite 4d per 8lbs higher than on Monday last. There was a moderate demand for pigs, at full quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 0
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 6 2	Prime small	4 8 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	3 0 3 6
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neat sm. porkers	3 8 4 2

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 17s. to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 17s to 21s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 10.

During the past week full average supplies of meat have come to hand from Scotland and various parts of England; but those on offer slaughtered in the metropolis have been only moderate. The trade generally is steady as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Small pork	3 10 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 6 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2 4 6	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8
Large pork	3 0 3 8	Veal	3 4 4 6

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Jan. 11.

TEA.—The transactions in this article have been very limited, both buyers and sellers deferring their operations until after the arrival of the advices by the overland mail.

SUGAR.—There has been a partial inquiry for the better qualities, and previous rates have been fully supported. In the refined market business has been very quiet, without alteration in prices.

COFFEE.—The market has exhibited little activity, and prices are steady. Stocks, however, show a decline of about 1,100 tons compared with those of the same time last year.

RICE.—Very few inquiries have been made, as a large quantity is announced for public competition during the week. Prices remain steady.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,468 firkins butter, and 2,335 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 6,373 casks butter. In the Irish butter market there was an active demand last week, and prices advanced fully 2s to 6s per cwt, the chief improvement being on the cheaper sorts. The frosty weather gives holders confidence, and the market closed very stiff. Foreign sold well. The bacon market ruled flat, and prices were the turn in favour of the buyer; prime Waterford sold at 4s on board for shipment.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 10.—Since Monday last the arrivals of potatoes, coastwise and by land carriage, have been seasonably large, and in good condition. The imports from abroad have amounted to 275 tons from Rouen, 65 tons from Groningen, 180 tons from Dunkirk, 100 tons from Harlingen, 125 tons from Antwerp, 88 tons from Dieppe, and 10 bags from Rotterdam. A full average business is doing, as follows:—York Regents, 80s to 105s; Lincoln, 80s to 90s; Essex and Kent, 70s to 90s; Scotch, 45s to 80s; Foreign, 40s to 60s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 8.—Pineapples and grapes are still plentiful, and sufficient for the demand. Fair samples of Portugal grapes may also be had. Pears in season consist of No. Plus Meuris, Winter Nells, Glout Moreau, and Joan de Witte. The supply of apples is well kept up. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazils, 14s do; Spanish, 14s do; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kiln-dried, 20s do. Spanish hazel nuts have arrived, and are in good order for planting. Chestnuts for the same purpose fetch from 8s to 10s per bushel; finest dessert chestnuts range from 20s to 24s per bushel. Kent coals are scarce; they realise 60s per 100lbs. New oranges have arrived, they fetch 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Greens are plentiful, French beans scarce. Potato sales are heavy, except for best samples; foreign goods are full 10s per ton lower than last week. Artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 10.—The demand during the past week good, especially for samples with colour and quality, which are scarce, and command more money. Low and middling descriptions have also been in better request, and a fair amount of business effected at prices which support quotations. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kent, 70s to 84s; West of Kent, 52s to 63s; Sussex, 50s to 58s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 1 bale from Hambro.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 10.—During the past week there has been more business doing in our own market, and, in some instances prices have advanced 4d per lb. The supply of wool on offer is limited, and the stocks held by the manufacturers are trifling, consequently higher rates are anticipated.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, Jan. 8.—Since our last report, the transactions in flax have been very limited. In prices, however, we have but little change to report. Manilla hemp has sold to a fair extent, at very full prices. Russian qualities continue dull. Jute and coir goods are in request, at extreme rates.

METALS, Saturday, Jan. 8.—Very little has been done in Scotch pig iron, at 54s to 54s 3d cash. Manufactured parcels rule steady. Spelter, on the spot, is selling at 23s 2d per ton. Tin moves off briskly at 130s for Banca, and 128s to 129s for Straits. Tin plates are held for more money. Copper is active, and Burra Burra has changed hands at 114s per ton. Lead and other metals are in steady request.

OILS, Monday, Jan. 10.—Lined Oil is in demand at 30s 3d per cwt, on the spot. Rapeseed moves off steadily at full prices. Common fish oils are inactive, yet very few changes have taken place in value. Turpentine sells readily, at 39s to 40s per cwt for spirits.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 10.—Our market continues firm, and prices have an upward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot is selling at 52s to 52s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 52s net cash. Rough fat 2s 10d per 8lbs.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 10.—A general advance on all coals over last day's rates. The market closed with an upward tendency. Stewart's 20s, South Hettons 20s, Eden Main 18s 3d, Harton 18s 3d, Gosforth 18s, Wylam 16s, Hartleys 15s, Tanfield 12s. Fresh arrivals, 109; left from last day, 22. Total, 131.

Advertisements.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a staff of Resident Masters.
The NEXT SESSION begins on the 2nd Feb., 1859.—Terms, Forty Guineas for Boys under Eleven Years; for Boys above that age, Fifty Guineas.
Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swin's-lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.—The Rev. J. FLETCHER receives a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS into his Family, and, with the assistance of competent Masters, affords a First-class Education. Terms: Pupils under fifteen, Eighty Guineas; above fifteen, One Hundred Guineas. There is a VACANCY for ONE PUPIL for next term, commencing January 31st.
Christchurch, Hants, Jan. 11, 1859.

EAST DEREHAM, NORFOLK.—In announcing that her SCHOLASTIC DUTIES will be RESUMED on the 27th instant, Miss FISHER begs to state that she has VACANCIES for a few additional BOARDERS, to whom she will endeavour to impart a sound English and Musical Education, with instruction in the Modern Languages, and other Accomplishments, in which departments she is assisted by efficient Professors.

Prospectus, &c., on application.

TO DRAPERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a desirable READY-MONEY CONCERN, well situated in Southampton; has been established some years. Terms moderate. Capital required about 7000.

For particulars apply to John Gower, Valuer of Drapers' Stocks, 7, Wood-street, London, E.C.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE: EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

BRANCH OFFICES:
LONDON: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.
MANCHESTER: 30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW: 146, BUCHANAN STREET.

TRUSTEES:
THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Esq.
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CHAIRMAN: EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
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Fire and Life Insurance, and Annuity business, in all its branches at moderate rates of Premium.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PAID-UP POLICIES.—In case of the inability of the assured, from whatever causes, to continue the Premiums on an ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, the Company will, in consideration of the amount received, after a period of three years from the date of the Assurance, issue a paid-up Policy for that amount.

Prospectuses to be had at the Chief and Branch Offices, or any of the Agents of the Company.

By order,

W. P. CLIRCHUGH, Manager.
H. B. TAPLIN, London, Secretary.

Application for Agencies requested.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 25s.; or Good Seconds at 22s. per ton, for cash.
Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 25s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24s.; Silkestone, first class, 22s.; second class, 21s.; third class, 20s.; Clay Cross, first class, 21s.; second class, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury Islington, and Kingsland.

CLADIZ.—A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 35s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers, Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

INGHAM'S MARSALA, 24s. per dozen, INGHAM'S VIRGIN MARSALA, 26s. per dozen.
Terms, cash, and delivered free within five miles.
WELLER and HUGHES, Importers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, E.C.

WINE AT HALF DUTY.

QUALITY and ECONOMY COMBINED.
South African Port and Sherry 20s. and 24s. per doz.
South African Madeira and Amontillado 24s. per doz.
Pure, full body, with fine aroma.

"Chemical analysis has proved Messrs. Brown and Brough's Wines to be free from all adulteration, and experience attests them to be both salutary and agreeable to the palate."—Vide Medical Circular, Nov. 17, 1858.

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.
Terms Cash. Country Orders must contain a remittance.
BROWN and BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importers, 29, Strand, and 24, Crutched Friars, London.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN,

INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN (bottles included).
The well-established and daily-increasing reputation of these Wines (which greatly improve in bottle) renders any comment respecting them unnecessary.

A Pint Sample of each for Twenty-four Stamps.
WINE IN CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
TERMS—CASH.
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists, containing the opinion of the "Lancet" and Dr. Hassall's analysis, forwarded on application.
JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street, City (corner of Railway-place).

FOR BEST TEAS and COFFEES GO TO EDMONDS' 93, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

TRADE MARK.



PATENT CORN FLOUR, with BROWN and POLSON'S name.

has now the above trade mark on each packet.
For Puddings, Custards, &c., preferred to the best Arrow-root, and unequalled as a Diet for Infants and Invalids. The "Lancet" says, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—See Reports—also from Drs. Hassall, Letheby, and Muspratt.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 16oz. packet.
Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

FLOUR.—Flour (Essex), warranted free from adulteration, delivered to any part of London (not less than 14lbs.) carriage free. Whites, for pastry at per bushel (56lb.), 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 7s. 8d.; Seconds, 7s. 0d.; Wheat Meal for brown bread, 7s. 0d. Best fine and coarse Scotch Oatmeal.—Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mill, Witham, Essex, or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C. Directors for breadmaking gratis. Terms Cash. German Yeast. A half-sack or upwards free to any rail station 200 miles.

FLOUR! FLOUR! SUFFOLK.

J. LIMMER and CO., Family Millers, deliver their Superior Flour, warranted free from adulteration, to all parts of London, carriage free, not less than one peck (14lbs.) at per bushel, (56lbs.) Whites, for pastry, 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for Bread-baking, 7s. 8d.; Seconds, 7s. 0d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s.; best Scotch Oatmeal, fine or coarse, 2s. 8d. (14lbs.); German Yeast.
Address, J. LIMMER and CO., West Mills, Bury St. Edmunds; or 1, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, N. Terms, cash.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 1 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8l. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel or Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service .. 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6
Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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